

Belgian Laces



18th Century Farm in Walshoutem, Belgium



Pierco Castle, Walshoutem, Belgium



Belgian Fields



Church in Grand Halet,
Belgium



**Old
Tombstone**
Walshoutem
Belgium

Photos courtesy of Carl Pansaerts & Glenn Cleereman

THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS

Belgian American Heritage Association
Our organization was founded in 1976 and welcomes as members Any person of Belgian descent interested in Genealogy, History, Biography or Heraldry, either amateur or professional.
You are invited to become a member and to participate actively in the work of the society. The annual membership fee includes a subscription to the quarterly

BELGIAN LACES

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Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association

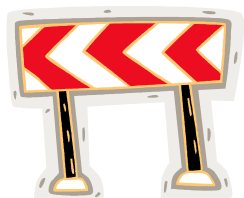
Our principal objective is:
***Keep the Belgian Heritage alive
in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity***

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Vice-President:	Gail Lindsey
Treasurer / Secretary:	Melanie Brindle
Past Presidents:	Micheline Gaudette, Pierre Inghels
Co-Founders:	Micheline Gaudette and Ardiena Stegen

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NEW RATES



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** The content of the articles is the sole responsibility of those who wrote them**

Deadline for submission of Articles to Belgian Laces:

November 30 – February 28

May 31 - August 31

NEW RATES



Dear Friends,

As always I owe you much for helping create Belgian Laces. Without your article submissions and extractions, it would be nearly impossible for me to produce it every quarter.

THANK YOU!

In this issue you will again find a variety of information, which I hope will help many in their research. Several members have made some requests and I will try my best to provide the information they require. In the past month we have received books from 4 different people. Look for the review in this issue of BL We thank Paul CALLENS for sending copies of his latest Funeral Cards Books (4) as well as copies (in Dutch) of "Onze Voorouders", published by the V.V.F.

We thank André HENNICO for sending his book "Messancy- Monographie" chock full of wonderful information on Messancy and area, people and history.

We also thank Ray Van Overschelde for sending a copy of his wonderful "Van Overschelde Family History" and finally we thank René RISCH for the French copy of the new "STEENO Clan" book.

Each of these represents hours upon hours of research. I am in awe of their achievement.

THANK YOU!!!

With Memorial Day around the corner it seemed fitting to remember those less known heroes who supported the Allied efforts in secret. Look for Bruce BOLLINGER's article about his uncle who hid some Jews during WWII. I can not keep from thinking about today's drama in Iraq and pray this war also finds a happy and prompt ending.

Also more new sites to check out.

What ever did we do when the internet didn't exist?! How lucky we are!!!

Have a wonderful Spring! More in July!

Regine

Gourmet Center Story: Biscuit + Coffee = BISCOFF

<http://store.biscoff.com/cgi-bin/www40247.storefront/3de1a23902489fb02750d8f5a50206b3/Catalog>



The **Corona-Lotus** story begins in Belgium where the Boone brothers established their family business baking caramelized biscuits called **Lotus Speculoos**. Over the past seventy years, Corona-Lotus, N.V. has turned a once-small enterprise into a world-renowned business by honoring a tradition of craftsmanship and personal service.

In 1984, the founders of Gourmet Center, Inc., an American firm that supplies food and beverages to the airline industry, discovered Lotus Speculoos on a trip to Belgium. They were delighted with the delicious biscuits. Working together, Corona-Lotus, N.V. and Gourmet Center renamed the beloved biscuit "Biscoff," a biscuit for coffee.

In an effort to reach customers who had never tried these wonderful biscuits, we began distributing Biscoff Biscuits on airlines in 1984, to the delight of thousands of passengers. In response to overwhelming demand for the biscuits, a mail order catalogue was developed. In 1999, we launched www.biscoff.com and find that we are attracting an even wider group of "Biscoff Fans" around the world!

Revealed! The Secrets of Biscoff

(1) It's all in the mix!

Only the highest quality ingredients are used. Biscoff dough must be mixed and kneaded in accordance with the Boone brothers' original 1932 recipe. The dough needs time to "rest" in just the right conditions - the temperature and humidity of the room will affect the dough rising correctly! Precision in the measurements of the freshest ingredients used has taken years to perfect.

(2) Daily Dedication to being delicious!

An expert panel of bakers, members of our staff, and invited customers judge the flavor, color and texture of the biscuits every day. In this way, Corona-Lotus and Gourmet Center can guarantee the taste and freshness of their caramelized biscuits.

Just Published

Books in Review

De Sibbe STEENO, een familiegeschiedenis

By Omer Steeno, Paul Declerck, André Adriaens, Chris Morias and René Rish

The Dutch version of the book contains 231p with a 60p index. It is illustrated with many pictures of churches, houses and old records. Available in French and English also.

The cd-rom "THE STEENO FAMILY"

- **BOOK:** the text of the book in MSWORD format, complete and printable. It has been set up for an A4 page format and is more than 11 MByte in size.

- **IMAGES:** with all the images used in the book, but at a higher resolution than what is printable with the book (reduced to 200 dpi).

It contains also a lot of other pictures, including the reproduction of the 4 pages of a letter send in 1896 by the STEENO-family in the USA (William STEENO) to a younger brother in Belgium.



Death Memorial Cards – Volumes IV-VII

By Paul CALLENS

with the help of the

Vlaamse Vereniging voor Familiekunde, Afdeling Tielt

Genealogical Society of Flemish Americans, Roseville, MI

Center for Belgian Culture of Western Illinois, Moline, IL

These volumes contain information pertaining especially to the Quad-Cities region, maps, funeral cards. Each volume is listed in alphabetical order. In English, about 75p each.



Van Overschelde Family History

By Ray Van Overschelde

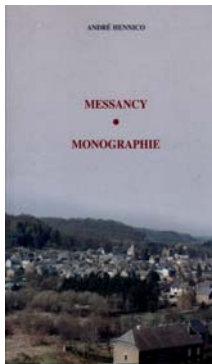
Second Edition.

Available in hard copy and CD formats.

Contact Ray at rayvano@bellsouth.net or

at 2 New Dawn Court, Landrum SC 29356 or by phone at 864-895-9998

This work is divided into 2 sections: the first the origin of the name and the history of those who carried the name until the middle of the 19th century. The second section begins with the journey of one man, Josephus Van Overschelde, 64y, who left Belgium in 1881 for a new life in America. His decision to emigrate produced the largest group of Van Overschelde living outside of Europe today.



Messancy - Monographie

By André HENNICO

Second Edition. 1998, ISBN 2-9806235-0-4

Printed in Canada

With the help of Gérard NEU

Bibliography and index included.

2,000 years of History, with its contradictions, its errors and lack of precision, but also with its stories, its legends and mysteries.

Naturalized Citizens taken from Final Intent papers on file in Iroquois Co. IL

Iroquois County Genealogy Society
Submitted by Chuck Van den Eeden, Lombard, IL

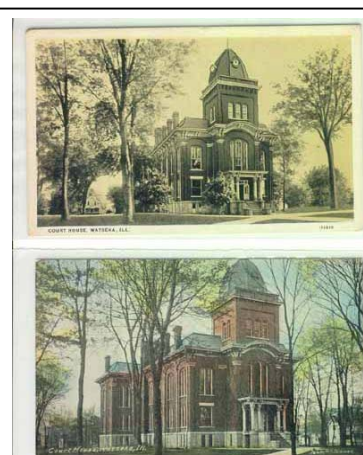
ALBERDA, Albert	15 Oct 1888	Holland
ALBERDA, Gert	30 Mar 1892	Netherlands
ALBERDA, John H.	15 Oct 1888	Holland
BEENSEMA, Harm G.	20 Oct 1888	Holland
BEENSEMA, Jan	20 Oct 1888	Holland
BEENSEMA, Theis	20 Oct 1888	Holland
BERGER, Pierre J.	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
BERTRAND, Joseph	27 Oct 1894	Belgium
BROWN, William	20 Oct 1888	Holland
BRONSEMA, Thomas	15 Oct 1892	Netherlands
CHARLIER, Anthony	20 Oct 1888	Belgium
CHARLIER, Francois	20 Oct 1888	Belgium
CORELERE, Phillip	6 Nov 1894	Belgium
DELPHAUTE, Jean Joseph	26 Oct 1868	Belgium
DE FREIS see DEVREIS		
DEVRIES, Jacob	16 Oct 1886	Belgium
DEVREIS, Klaas	20 Oct 1888	Holland
DE WAIDE, Joseph	1 Nov 1884	Belgium
DUCAT, Francis	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
DYKSTRA, Jelle	19 Oct 1896	Holland
FRONVILLE, Florent	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
FRONVILLE, Joseph	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
FROONINCKX, Jasse	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
GREENS, Henry J.	28 Sep 1868	Belgium
HAITSMA, Jerry	19 Oct 1896	Holland
HAITSMA, Johannes	19 Oct 1896	Holland
HAMENDE, Emile	26 Oct 1888	Belgium
HAMENDE, Nicholas	26 Oct 1888	Belgium
JANSEN, Dirk J.	17 Oct. 1894	Holland
LACOCK, John	1 Nov 1894	Holland
LAURENT, Geriet	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
LEBIN, Emile	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
LECONTE, Prosper	22 Oct 1889	Belgium ?
MARLAIRE, F. X.	30 Oct 1888	Belgium
NAKAERTS, Nestor	1 Oct 1894	Belgium
POSKIN, Auguste	16 Mar 1894	Belgium
SIEGERS, Peter	22 Sep 1896	Netherlands
THOMAS, Francis	21 Sep 1868	Belgium
TOUNE, Victor	21 Jan 1896	Belgium
WALTERS, Henry	25 Oct 1886	Netherlands
WAUTHIER, Simeon	26 Oct 1888	Belgium
YOUNG, Evert D.	25 Oct. 1886	Netherlands
ZEEDYK, Henry	20 Oct 1888	Holland
ZEEDYK, Lambert	20 Oct 1888	Holland



The Illinois Central Railroad Depot
in Clifton, IL. (1903)
Photo from Brian Truitt
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilicgs/photoalb/places/clifton/clifton.htm>



From the Lucy Green Collection
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilicgs/photoalb/places/milford/milford.htm>



Watsaka Courthouse, Iroquois
County Genealogical Society
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilicgs/photoalb/places/watseka/watseka.htm>

Belgian Oddities: Green “boudin” or Green Cabbage Sausage

Submitted by Georges VILLERS, Blanmont, Belgium

The “Mougneus d'Vète Trêpe” (Green Sausage Eaters) Association was founded in 1980. It has 18 members. Orp-Le-Petit

<http://www.pixelsbw.com/netguide-orange/confreries/trepe.htm>



In the Middle Ages, each household raised a pig and when came time to kill it, the family, neighbors and friends were invited to party. This tradition remained until WWII. The sausage was made with great care and was colored with homegrown cabbage. Eventually the curly green cabbage would give it its more delectable taste.

Oral tradition has it that in 1830, Belgian troops on their way to liberating Brussels stopped at Orp and ate green sausage there.

As a token of gratitude the Substantance

Committee of Liège gave the town of Orp a burgundy colored flag which now adorns the Council Room.

What is it made of?

Orp's green sausage is made with meat and green cabbage. Its uniqueness and taste come from the judicious mixing of spices and aromas kept secret to this day and especially to the use of expertly grown curly green cabbage grown on the allusions of the “Ry Henri Fontaine”, also called the “Brook of Grand Hallet”.

Green sausage can be eaten hot or cold according to your taste and ideally with the Brabant brewed beer, the “Saison 1900”, but is equally good with certain Alsatian white wines or even a good champagne as an appetizer.

In 1980 the association was created to promote the green cabbage recipe, protected with a patent.

The association is made up of 18 members who meet annually in mid-April.

The butchers who make the sausage receive a little hat for 2 successive patents and a big hat for 5.

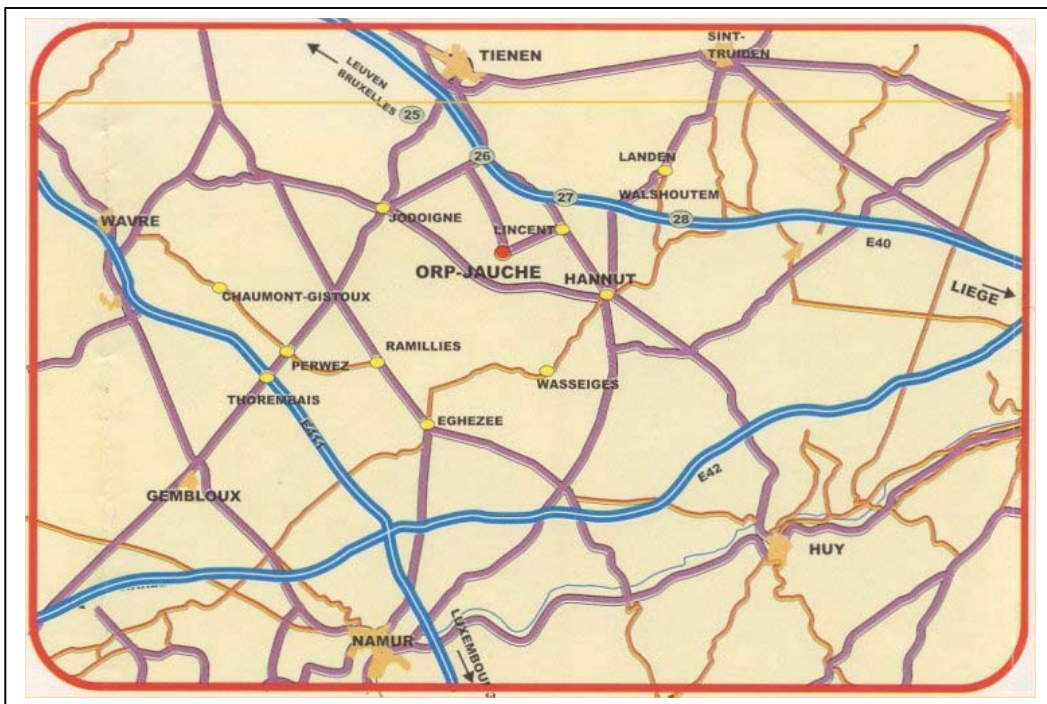
Festivities: ORP-LE-GRAND



The Great Purifying Fire:

mid-March

This old custom of purifying the green cabbage that goes into making green sausage was restored by the Society of the “Mougneus d'Vète Trêpe”.



DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown Co., Wisconsin: A continuing series

submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

The list of Belgians declaring their intention to become citizens is somewhat diminished in 1893, 1894, and 1895. It becomes apparent, however, that the larger number of them are Flemish. The largest influx of Walloons occurred from 1853 to 1870. Names appear as written by the Clerk or the immigrant.

Known corrections are in parentheses. These Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
ABTS, Louis	1855	New York	1855	31 Mar 1893
AUSLOOS, Emanuel	1861	New York	Apr 1889	16 Mar 1893
COENEN, Peter	1865	New York	Feb 1892	28 Mar 1893
COLLAER, Joseph	1841	New York	Feb 1889	2 Apr 1893
DE SMEDT, Jan	1867	New York	Feb 1892	28 Mar 1893
DEWALENS, Jacob	1864	New York	Apr 1888	14 Mar 1893
JASSOGNE, Constant	1872	Detroit	May 1872	1 Apr 1893
JELSON, Polite (GILSON, Paul)	1859	New York	1869	1 Apr 1893
JENQUINE, Victor	1857	New York	July 1864	28 Nov 1893
LURQUIN, J. B.	1836	New York	Dec 1891	28 Mar 1893
LURQUIN, Joseph	1872	New York	Feb 1889	28 Mar 1893
LYTENS, Peter	1865	New York	Feb 1892	28 Mar 1893
KASSART, George	1875	New York	Sept 1884	11 Oct 1893
MOMMAERTS, Joseph	1870	New York	June 1891	28 Mar 1893
PEETERS, William	1867	Detroit	May 1888	28 Mar 1893
STEYAERT, J. B.	1859	Boston	Mar 1887	28 Mar 1893
TAILLEUR, Felix	1845	New York	Mar 1891	30 Mar 1893
VANDERAA, Louis	1870	New York	Mar 1891	28 Mar 1893
VANNIEUWENHOVEN, Frank	1869	New York	Apr 1881	1 Apr 1893
ANDEREGG, Martin T.	1862	New York	1874	2 Apr 1894
BERTRAND, Ernest	1868	New York	Sept 1893	8 Oct 1894
BOEYKENS, J0sef	1861	New York	May 1891	26 Oct 1894
BOEYKENS, Joseph A.	1864	Detroit	May 1893	26 Oct 1894
CRABB, Henry	1862	New York	Jul 1892	26 Mar 1894
CRABBE, Joseph	1847	Philadelphia	Sep 1893	2 Oct 1894
COLLART, Victor	1873	New York	Mar 1890	3 Nov 1894
COOPMANS, John B.	1863	New York	Apr 1892	2 Apr 1894
DE DYCKER, Pieter	1862	New York	Oct 1892	15 Jan 1894
DENRUYTER, Frank	1860	New York	Apr 1888	26 Mar 1894
DEVOLDER, Louis	1873	New York	Oct 1891	2 Apr 1894
DE WESTELINCK, August	1864	New York	Jul 1893	29 Oct 1894
DUPIEREUX, Armand	1862	New York	Dec 1891	23 Nov 1894
GUILLAUME, Emile F. J.	1853	New York	Dec 1892	31 Mar 1894
JOACHIM, Ferdinand	1850	New York	Aug 1882	3 Nov 1894
LEMMENS, August	1873	New York	Aug 1884	31 Oct 1894
LEMMENS, Felix	1870	New York	Aug 1884	31 Oct 1894
MOTIFF, Constant	1870	New York	Jul 1892	26 Mar 1894
MATHEYS, David	1855	Portland	Apr 1871	13 Nov 1894
MATHEYS, Simeon	1868	Port land	Apr 1871	28 Apr 1894
OUTA, Joseph (WOUTERS ?)	1872	New York	Jul 1889	26 Mar 1894
PAEPS, Fred	1851	New York	May 1893	5 Nov 1894
PEETERS, Constant	1871	New York	Jul 1892	26 Mar 1894
PEETERS, Ernest	1863	New York	Dec 1892	31 Mar 1894
SCHELFHAUT, Jan	1849	Phi la	Aug 1892	26 Oct 1894
SIMMESS, Jules	1851	New York	Aug 1892	26 Mar 1894

SMEETS, Jacobus	1854	New York	Dec 1892	31 Mar 1894
SWARTS, William	1858	New York	Apr 1889	27 Oct 1894
THOMAS, Alois	1866	Philadelphia	Apr 1888	10 Jan 1894
VANDENPLAS, John	1863	New York	Apr 1892	2 Apr 1894
VANDENPLAS, Martin	1827	New York	Apr 1892	2 Apr 1894
VAN DUYS, Frank	1875	Detroit	June 1893	29 Oct 1894
VAN DUYS/VANDUYZEN, Peter	1873	New York	Apr 1891	26 Oct 1894
VAN DUYSE/VANDEUREN, Josef	1877	New York	Apr 1891	26 Oct 1894
VAN HOOFF, Alphons	1868	New York	Feb 1892	5 Nov 1894
VAN HOOFF, Frank	1842	New York	Apr 1893	13 Oct 1894
VAN PEE, Fred	1862	New York	Jul 1892	1 Nov 1894
VAN TOORE, Alphonse	1868	New York	Jul 1892	17 Feb 1894
VERCAUTEREN, John	1873	New York	May 1877	5 Nov 1894
VONCKX, Frank	1871	New York	Jul 1892	26 Mar 1894
VONCKX, Joseph	1871	New York	Sep 1892	30 Oct 1894
WOUTERS, John	1838	Philadelphia	May 1893	17 Oct 1894
BOMBER, Joseph	1850	Detroit	Aug 1856	7 June 1895
BOUCHE, Joseph	1850	New York	1888	2 Apr 1895
BRUMAGNE, Nestor	1874	New York	Nov 1888	21 Nov 1895
DALEWERTS, Desire	1873	New York	Apr 1881	30 Mar 1895
CLABOTS, Jerry	1874	New York	Aug 1881	30 Mar 1895
COLLAER, Louis	1870	New York	Feb 1889	28 Mar 1895
COOPMANS, Peter	1872	New York	Apr 1888	1 Apr 1895
DENIS, Francois X.	1867	New York	Apr 1892	22 Jul 1895
GERARD, Henry	1866	New York	Apr 1882	26 Jul 1895
LEFEVER, Eugene	1861	Boston	Jan 1894	2 Apr 1895
MOROZINY, Theodore	1851	New York	Nov 1874	26 Mar 1895
SPREUTELS, Henry	1838	Philadelphia	Apr 1888	30 Mar 1895
VANCAMPENHOUT, William	1867	New York	Apr 1893	30 Mar 1895
VANDERVEREN, Henry	1872	New York	Apr 1881	30 Mar 1895
VANDERVEREN, Philip	1870	New York	Apr 1881	30 Mar 1895
VANMEERBEEK, Felix	1867	New York	Oct 1888	30 Mar 1895



**We encourage
all our members
to participate
in this extraction effort !**

Belgian passengers aboard the Belgian Royal and U.S. Mail

Steamship Lapland – Part 2 of 2

transcribed by Sheila Tate

a member of the Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild – 27 September 1998

http://istg.rootsweb.com/1900/lapland19200606_01.html

from Antwerp to New York;

calling at Southampton, 26 May 1920

arriving New York 6 June 1920.

1004*	Varve Einde, Julien	M	36y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Welke, Belgium
1005*	Varve Einde, Vieterine	F	33y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Welke, Belgium
1006*	Varve Einde, Maria	F	11y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Welke, Belgium
1007*	Varve Einde, Frans	M	6y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Welke, Belgium
1008*	Praet, Albert	M	30y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Denderleen, Belgium
1009*	Praet, Marie	F	36y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Denderleen, Belgium
1010*	Praet, Anna	F	4y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Denderleen, Belgium
1011*	Cennau, Celine	F	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Denderhanten, Belgium
1012*	Cennau, Hermine	F	4y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Denderhanten, Belgium
1013*	Cennau, Disere	M	7y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Denderhanten, Belgium
1014*	Bert, Clara	F	34y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Mouia Onderhove, Belgium
1015*	Bert, Elsa	F	14y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Mouia Onderhove, Belgium
1016*	Bert, Margaret	F	9y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Mouia Onderhove, Belgium
1017*	Bert, Ctena	F	7y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Mouia Onderhove, Belgium
1018*	Bert, Bosneijge	M	6y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Mouia Onderhove, Belgium
1019	Van der Herden, Arthur	M	24y	S	Flemish/Belgian	St Gillis Waas, Belgium
1020	De Taeck, Teophiel	M	48y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1021	De Taeck, Emma	F	52y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1022	De Taeck, Juliette	F	13y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1023	Linet, Maria	F	52y	W	French/Belgian	Boston, U.S.A.
1024	Dumortier, Remi	M	39y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Dadizeele, Belgium
1027	Stroobants, Neree Louis	M	25y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Loeken, Belgium
1031	Claeys, Charles	M	30y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1032	Treve, Rachel	F	25y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Woumen., Belgium
1033*	Perrewe, Adrienne	F	44y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Merxem, Belgium
1034*	Perrewe, Josef	M	13y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Merxem, Belgium
1035*	Perrewe, Marguerithe	F	12y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Merxem, Belgium
1036*	Lemmens, Emile	M	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Deurne, Belgium
1037*	Lemmens, Maria	F	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Deurne, Belgium
1038*	Lemmens, Jan	M	4y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Deurne, Belgium
1039	Bosma, Douma	F	21y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Korte Zwaas, Belgium
1040*	Ricket, Casmir	M	31y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Chersecamp, Belgium
1041*	Ricket, Adelaide	F	24y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Chersecamp, Belgium
1042	Dhaeseler, Gustave	M	25y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Nieuwekerke, Belgium
1043*	Michlers, Alfred	M	34y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Iddergem, Belgium
1044	Guldemont, Andre	M	46y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Non Ninove, Belgium
1045	Van de Mallen, Edmond	M	29y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Los Angeles, Cal
1046	Van de Mallen, Hortense	F	29y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Los Angeles, Cal
1047	Van Steenberghe, Zoe	F	32y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Steenhuize, Belgium
1048	Schollaert, Marie	F	30y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Steenhuize, Belgium
1049	Verstichele, Marie	F	38y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1050	Verstichele, Germaine	F	15y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1051	Verstichele, Julienne	F	14y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1052	Verstichele, Josephine	F	9y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1053	Speckaert, Arthur	M	33y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1054	Speckaert, Julien	M	10y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1055	Speckaert, Charles	M	8y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Gent, Belgium
1056	Erffelinck, Gustaf	M	28y	M	Flemish/Belgian	St.Amandsberg, Belgium
1057	Erffelinck, Martha	F	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	St.Amandsberg, Belgium
1058	Snoeck, Theophiel	M	65y	M	Flemish/Belgian	St.Amandsberg, Belgium
1059	Snoeck, Paulina	F	64y	M	Flemish/Belgian	St.Amandsberg, Belgium
1060*	Desintobin, Oscar	M	31y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ichtegem, Belgium
1061*	Grunst, Albert	M	45y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium

1095	Van der Varen, Achiel	M	33y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Amandzberg, Belgium
1096	Van der Varen, Judith	F	32y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Amandzberg, Belgium
1097	Van der Varen, Theophiel	M	9y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Amandzberg, Belgium
1098	Van der Varen, Simonna	F	5y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Amandzberg, Belgium
1099*	Bekeart, Camiel	M	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Bulsteamp, Belgium
1100*	Bekeart, Bertha	F	23y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Bulsteamp, Belgium
1101*	Bekeart, Rachel	F	1y		Flemish/Belgian	Bulsteamp, Belgium
1102*	Bekeart, Andre	M	4m	S	Flemish/Belgian	Bulsteamp, Belgium
1103*	Dammen, Charles	M	31y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium
1104*	Dammen, Emma	F	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium
1105*	Dammen, Roseo	M	2y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium
1106*	Dammen, Nora	F			Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium
1107*	Ryde, Stephanie	F			Flemish/Belgian	Thourout, Belgium
1108	Maesele, Prosper	M	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Swezeele, Belgium
1109	Maesele, Augusta	F	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Swezeele, Belgium
1110	Van Renterghem, Gustaaf	M	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Wyngene, Belgium
1111	Van Renterghem, Alberta	F	28y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Wyngene, Belgium
1134	Du Frame, Auguste	M	20y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Schoenbeek, Belgium
1135	Van Bogaert, August	M	31y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1136	Van Bogaert, Marie	F	26y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1137	Goemince, Anna	F	23y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Brussels, Belgium
1138	Vanbeclaere, Louis	M	27y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Wevelghem, Belgium
1139	Van Zandbergen, Edward	M	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Beveren Waas, Belgium
1140	Van Paetsli, Alfons	M	46y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Levendeghem, Belgium
1141	Debrandere, Gerard	M	18y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Chicago, Ill
1142	Van Severen, Achiel	M	26y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Maria Deltre, Belgium
1143	Coopman, Oscar	M	29y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Hansbeke, Belgium
1144	Tanghe, Achiel	M	33y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Ruyssede, Belgium
1145	Tanghe, Celina	F	22y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Ruyssede, Belgium
1146	De Clerqe, Rene	M	28y	M	Flemish/Belgian	West Capelle, Belgium
1147	De Clerqe, Alfonsiene	F	24y	M	Flemish/Belgian	West Capelle, Belgium
1148	Gryp, Firmin	M	14y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Bellam, Belgium
1158	Vandermeersch, Josephine	F	25y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Meenen, Belgium
1159	Coopman, Emelie	F	36y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Ingelmunster, Begium
1160	Coopman, Ivonne	F	11y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ingelmunster, Begium
1161	Coopman, Maguerite	F	10y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ingelmunster, Begium
1162	Coopman, Karel	M	9y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ingelmunster, Begium
1163	Van Renterghem, Adolf	M	61y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Hansbeke, Belgium
1164	Van Renterghem, Pelagie	F	59y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Hansbeke, Belgium
1165	Van Renterghem, Maria	F	21y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Hansbeke, Belgium
1166	Janssans, Remi	M	27y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Deynze, Belgium
1167	Janssans, Martha	F	25y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Deynze, Belgium
1169	Stal, Prosper	M	44y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Bouckaute, Belgium
1170	Stal, Stefanie	F	42y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Bouckaute, Belgium
1171	Stal, Azyla	F	19y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Bouckaute, Belgium
1172	Lefevre, Henry	M	63y	M	French/Belgian	Vaux Chevrement, Belgium
1173	Lefevre, Catherine	F	59y	M	French/Belgian	Vaux Chevrement, Belgium
1174	Leferve, Bertha	F	35y	D	French/Belgian	Vaux Chevrement, Belgium
1175	Amys, Raymond	M	24y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Knocke S/Mer, Belgium
1176	Debusschere, Albert	M	39y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Cueme, Belgium
1177	Debusschere, Bertha	F	39y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Cueme, Belgium
1178	Debusschere, Michel	M	7y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Cueme, Belgium
1151	Snoeck, Alfons	M	23y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Antwerp, Belgium
1180	Nachtegaele, Adolf	M	41y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Kortryck, Belgium
1181	Staelgraeve, Jules	M	40y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Oyghem, Belgium
1182	Staelgraeve, Julien	M	13y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Oyghem, Belgium
1246*	Jleeysens, Cyrille	M	34y	M	Flemish/Belgian	Cueme, Belgium
1252	Naessens, Camille	M	23y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ostcamp, Belgium
1253	De Cloedt, Marquareta	F	24y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ostcamp, Belgium
1254	Cardon, Leopold	M	23y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ruyen, Belgium
1269	Vandeputte, Leonie	F	32y	W	Flemish/Belgian	Maria Aeltre, Belgium
1270	Vandeputte, Marie	F	5y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Maria Aeltre, Belgium
1271	De Velder, Gustaaf	M	27y	S	Flemish/Belgian	Ingelmunster, Belgium

Using Foreign MicroFilm: Belgian Beginnings

By Michael John Neill

Michael John Neill, is the Course I Coordinator at the Genealogical Institute of Mid America (GIMA) held annually in Springfield, Illinois, and is also on the faculty of Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Illinois. Michael is the Web columnist for the FGS FORUM and is on the editorial board of the Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly. He conducts seminars and lectures on a wide variety of genealogical and computer topics and contributes to several genealogical publications, including Ancestry and Genealogical Computing. You can e-mail him at: mjnrootdig@myfamily.com or visit his website at: rootdig.com, but he regrets that he is unable to assist with personal research.

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My wife's ancestors, August and Louise **Van Hoorebeke Mortier** were Belgian emigrants to Rock Island County, Illinois, in the 1880s. I knew I should locate as much information as possible in the United States before attempting to research the family overseas. It was decided to focus on August first, keeping the **Van Hoorebeke** name in my mind as I looked at records on August's family.

August died in 1907 in rural Rock Island County, Illinois. His death certificate and obituary provided no further information on his origins. Further research on the family indicated August was one of four Mortier brothers who immigrated to the Rock Island County, Illinois, area over a ten-year time period. Research on these brothers has been mentioned in other Ancestry Daily News articles and describes in more detail some of the sources and methods used to learn more about the family in the United States.

A Brief Stop at Rock Island County Historical Society Death Index Spawns More Mortiers

The records discussed in these articles, along with census and other information, provided the following tentative family structure listed below. Frederick and Kamiel's death certificates list the same father and same mother. Family tradition tied all four together and death, census, obituary, and other records were used to ascertain their dates of birth. Records in the homeland may not exactly match the information obtained in the United States. However, American sources provide us with a starting point.

The Mortier brothers:

--- Frederick Mortier, born May 1851

--- August Mortier, born July 1856

--- Kamiel Mortier, born March 1858

--- Peter Mortier, born May 1859

Frederick's death certificate indicated he was born in Hansbeke. That is where our search for information on the Mortier men will begin.

Do a Little Learning

It is important that I not assume that Belgium is like every other country in Europe. In an attempt to learn more about the country and the records that may be available, I viewed information on the following websites:

The BELGIUM-ROOTS Project

The Emigrants from Belgium to the United States and Canada

Family Explorer Benelux

For many countries the Family History Library has excellent reference guides on their site (www.familysearch.org) and at their branch libraries.

Getting Some Records

Once I knew a little bit more about the kinds of records I would be using, I decided to search the Family History Library

catalog and click on library to determine what records were available. The Family History Library, based in Salt Lake City, Utah, has millions of rolls of microfilm of original records. These records can be obtained on interlibrary loan through a local Family History Library (usually housed at an LDS church). I would not have to visit Salt Lake City to view the records. I could order them through a local branch of the Family History Library in Davenport, Iowa. Readers can use the FamilySearch site to determine where the nearest Family History Center is located. Hours of operation vary from one center to another.

Based upon the card catalog, what I knew about the family, and what I had learned about Belgian records in general, I knew I likely was going to have to order civil registrations of vital records. A search of the Family History Library Card Catalog (using "Hansbeke" in a place search) resulted in only one match for Belgium, Oost Vlaanderen, Hansbeke--the village I wanted. I already knew that Hansbeke was in East

TIP

On Locating Microfilms to order at your local Family History Center:

Go to www.familysearch.org

Click on **Library**, then **Family History Library Catalog**.

Do a "**Place**" search by entering the name of the town for which you are searching.

If you don't have the correct spelling, type in the province or county then click on "**View Related Places**". This will pull up an alphabetical listing of all the towns and villages located in the particular province/county.

When you have found the one you want, click on the link until you have a choice between types of records.

Click on the one you want and at the top right of the next page you will see "**View Film Notes**"

Click there to get the Microfilm numbers.

Visit or Call your local FHC and place your order.

If you don't know where your nearest FHC is located, the same site will help you find it.

Flanders, (the catalog uses the Dutch "Oost Vlaanderen"), so I knew I had the correct reference.

There were three topics under this location. I chose the civil registrations. This brought up the specific reference for the series of records, Registers van de Burgerlijke Stand, 1796-1870 Hansbeke (Oost Vlaanderen). Burgerlijke Stand." Clicking on the title's link, I learned there were eight rolls of film for these records. To see what was on the specific rolls of film, I clicked on the button for "view film notes." It was based upon these film notes that I then decided what rolls of film to order.

Avoid Temptation

There were several rolls of microfilmed records for the village of Hansbeke, many beyond the time period I was interested in. One might have been tempted to simply order them all, beginning with the civil registrations of vital records that start in the 1790s. This would have been overkill. The Mortiers might not have lived in Hansbeke for very long and I might need earlier records from other villages. I actually only knew that one of the brothers was born in Hansbeke, other brothers might not have been born there and his death certificate might have listed an incorrect place of birth. However, I had to start somewhere. I decided to focus on the time period when the brothers were born, hoping they were all born in Hansbeke. I could worry about earlier records once I had located the brothers in contemporary records and learned something more specific about their parents.

Have an Idea of What You are Ordering

It is important to know what records one is ordering before one orders them.

When not familiar with the language in which the records are written or inventoried, one can easily make mistakes, interpret things incorrectly, and order rolls of film that are not needed. Most local Family History Libraries have genealogy word lists in foreign languages to assist patrons. Use them. I used the online card catalog before ever setting foot in the Family History Library. I use the online card catalog for most film location, largely because I can do it whenever it is convenient. Some of the family history research guides include foreign genealogy word lists. , Cyndi's List, for a specific country of interest, also has links to lists of genealogy words in many foreign languages. I decided to order films of the following records:

Geboorten (births) 1843-70

Huwelijken (marriages) 1823-70

Overlijden (deaths) 1851-70

The Family History Library Card Catalog does not include the translations I have included here. I found out what the words meant before I ordered the film.

To facilitate the ordering of the film and the tracking of my research, I copied the film notes into a Word document. I then added notes to that Word document discussing what would be looked for on the film. I then printed out that document for use at my local Family History Library.

They Arrive

Unfortunately, all the film did not arrive at the same time. The roll of birth records arrived first. Instead of waiting for the remainder of the film, I decided to go ahead and view the birth records. It would give me time to analyze that information and hopefully more effectively search the other records.

I Scanned them First

Take some time to get familiar with the records before searching for the desired entry. This will take time but at the least will allow you to make more effective use of the records and in some cases may reward you with unexpected records or additional finding aids. If one has never used foreign records before, it can be a steep learning curve. Before trying to find that elusive ancestor or entry, I leisurely scan through the records I am using to get a feel for how they are organized, the typical format, etc. Genealogists with years of experience also generally do this.

When I viewed the records the organization was not hard to figure out. The birth records were recorded pretty much chronologically and recorded on pre-printed forms. Other types of records may be organized in other ways, such as alphabetically or geographically.

When I used the birth records for Hansbeke, it appeared there was a title page for each year (stating the type of record, the year of the record, and the village in which the events took place), followed by the actual record entries for that year. I was lucky that the records were recorded on pre-printed forms. I also noted that there was an annual index of names and a decennial (every ten year) index of names as well. These two finding aids were of great assistance and helped me to make certain I had all the desired entries. Not all records have these indexes.

On to August (The man . . . not the month!)

I was most interested in August Mortier, my wife's direct line ancestor. However, I knew that my search should not focus only on August, but should also include his known brothers and other potential family members. The problem was that there were entries for over twenty Mortier births during the twenty-year time period.

Using the Film

As in many record facilities, I could not make copies on the reader I was using to locate the actual records. Consequently, I had to take notes as to the entries I wanted to copy. This was not as easy as it sounds.

There were no page numbers on the records. There was a title page for each year, several pages of records, and the annual index. Each record was numbered, with the numbering starting anew each year. In order to facilitate the making of copies (and in making my documentation and source citation easier later), I took the following note for each entry I wanted to copy: year, entry number, birth date, name.

Since I could not look at each record page and determine the year from the individual page alone, I had another sheet of paper on which I wrote each year as I looked at it, putting a

check mark after I had completed the year. This helped me to keep track of where I was in the records and reduce the chance I wrote down the incorrect year when adding an item to my copy list. This sheet of years also served to track the years the birth records have been searched (when I'm completing my research log). I decided to search from 1843 until 1870.

Making the Copies

Copies were made instead of abstracts as my time at the Family History Library was limited and I wanted to have an accurate copy of what was in the record. As I made the copies, I did several things.

I noted the year of the record on back of the copy, writing the year in pencil and circling it. The original record only included the date and month. The "title page" for each year of records was the same, with only the year being changed. I copied the title page from the first year of records and compared it to all the subsequent title pages as the records were viewed. As I viewed the title pages, I made a note on the back that all title pages for the years I used were the same with only the year being changed.

I also copied the film title that had been inserted by the person who microfilmed the records. The roll number was noted on this copy as well. I tried to keep the copies in chronological order and marked "off" the entry on my list as soon as I had checked my copy to make certain it was as legible as the original.

As an additional note: If the entry for your ancestor is confusing, consider copying the record entries before and after the desired entry. It will help you determine if there is some "pattern" to the

entries and may help someone who tries to help you interpret the record. If the records are recorded on pre-printed forms with column headings, make certain you copy those column headings as well.

I still had several weeks to use the film. I decided not to send it back. I wanted to take my copies home, analyze them and enter the information in my genealogical database. The plan was to do this before the film went back so that if necessary I could re-view the records before they returned to Salt Lake.

In an upcoming article, we'll discuss the records, my analysis, and how I entered them into my genealogical database.

A Few Suggestions for Using Foreign Language Film.

Summary Before Ordering Film:

- 1) Do homework in the "new land" first.
- 2) Organize what you find in the "new land."
- 3) Learn about the home country and its records.
- 4) Get a word list in the home country's native tongue.
- 5) Determine if the Family History Library has records that are applicable.

When Using Film:

- 1) Scan the entire contents.
- 2) Take adequate notes.
- 3) Make photocopies if at all possible.
- 4) Check copies for legibility as they are made.
- 5) Keep track of what you are searching as you search it.
- 6) Do not focus on just one family member.

Extraction of the Rachecourt Parish Registers (Province of Luxemburg - Belgium)

By René LABILLE, Arlon, Belgium - rlabille@wanadoo.be - <http://web.wanadoo.be/r.labille/>

This site is searchable by surname; here is a re-organized sample of what you will find when you click on a particular. The links make it much clearer to understand. (In French).

BILLOC, Pierre (Male) b. abt 1655 at Châtillon – d/bd 17 Nov. 1735 at Rachecourt

“Le 17 novembre 1735 est mort Pierre Bilocque, ancien mambour de notre Eglise paroissiale, très zélé et fondateur de la seconde messe du très auguste et vénérable sacrement de l'autel, praelect pendant plusieurs années de notre dite Archiconfratrie, âgé environ de 80 ans (N.B. : il était donc né vers 1655).”¹

Pierre was first married 30 May 1683 at Rachecourt to **PHILIPPE, Marguerite**

“Le 30 de may 1683 sont mariés Pierre Billoc de Chatillon et Marguerite Philippe, paroissienne de Rachecourt.”²

Children of Pierre BILLOC's first marriage:

1. **BILLOC, Cunin** (M) b/chr. 23 Feb 1686 at Rachecourt Godfather: Cunin Petre/Godmother: Anne Fordoxel

Oeuvres de Loi de Rachecourt (Volume 1 - pages 103 et 104) - *acte du 16 janvier 1715*

.... par devant moi, Jean Collignon, notaire de son altesse sérénissime électorale de Bavière, admis par le conseil provincial de Luxembourg, résidant à Mussy-la-Ville, fut présent en personne Cunin Biloque, ermite à présent à l'ermitage de St Voulfroy (probablement St Walfroy [Margut - 08 - France]), originaire de Rachecourt, qui a dit et déclaré qu'il lui est dévolu par la mort de Barbe Didier, sa mère grande, en son vivant femme à feu Jacques Philippe, demeurant au dit Rachecourt, certains héritage situé sur le ban et finage du dit Rachecourt donne à Jacques Biloq et à Jeanne Biloque, son frère et sa soeur, ...

¹ “On November 17th, 1735 died Pierre Bilocque, former ‘mambour’ of our parochial Church, very devoted and founder of the Second Mass of the very august and venerable altar sacrament, prefect for many years of said fraternity, being around 80y of age”

² On May 30th 1683 were married Pierre Billoc of Chatillon and Marguerite Philippe, parishioner of Rachecourt.”

*Pier Biloque, son père, bourgeois du dit Rachecourt les dits les Biloq, le frère et la seure, en jouiront comme de leurs biens propres seulement après la mort de son dit père*¹

Oeuvres de Loi de Rachecourt (Volume 1 - page 341) - acte du 1er février 1727 :

*.... par devant nous, mayeur et gens de justice de Rachecourt, sont comparus Pier Biloque, ancien sinodalle de l'église du dit lieu, et Cunin Bilocq, son fils procréé de légitime mariage en premières noces de défunte Marguerite Philippe, sa première femme, et le dit Cunin, marié avec Barbe Choinnedrin, demeurant présentement à Seltz dans le Palatinat (probably Seltz - 67 - France, in today's Alsace).... le dit Cunin renonce à tout héritage, succession et prétention sur les biens meubles et immeubles, même ceux qui proviennent de ses défuntes mère et grand-mère, qui seront délaissés lors de la mort de son père en faveur de Jacque Biloque, son frère, et Jeanne Bilocque, sa soeur, enfants du second lit de son père avec défunte Anne Forget, sa seconde femme son dit père lui payera une somme de cinquante écus à huit escalins pièce, monnaie coursable au pays de Luxembourg*²

2. **BILLOC, Jean (M)** b/chr. 10 Apr 1690, Rachecourt Godfather: Jean Mamdy/Godmother: Marie Fosty

3. **BILLOC, Hélène (F)** b/chr. 11 Jul 1693, Rachecourt Godfather: Nicolas le Bonhomme/Godmother: Hélène Fosty
d 16 Aug 1709, Rachecourt - bd 17 Aug 1709, Rachecourt

*"Le 16 août 1709 est morte Hélène Biloc, fille de Pierre Biloc et de feu Marguerite Philippe, âgée d'environ 15 ans."*³

Pierre then married **FORGET, Anne**, b abt. 1673 – d. 2 Nov. 1711, Rachecourt; bd 3 Nov. 1711, Rachecourt

*"Le 2 novembre 1711 est morte Anne Forget, âgée d'environ 38 ans (NB: she thus must have been born abt 1673)."*⁴

Children of Pierre BILLOC's second marriage:

1. **BILOCQUE, Jeanne**

2. **BILLOC, Marguerite (F)** b/chr. 15 Mar 1701, Rachecourt Godfather: Jacques George/Godmother: Marguerite Hans

3. **BILOCQ, Philippe (M)** b/chr. 15 Mar 1705, Rachecourt Godfather: Philippe Hans/Godmother: Marie Forget

4. **BILLOC, N.:** chr./d/bd 21 May 1707, Rachecourt

*"Le 21 mai 1707, est né, a été baptisé en la maison paternelle par la sage femme, est mort et a été inhumé un enfant de Pierre Bilocq et d'Anne Forge, sa femme."*⁵

5. **BILOCQ, Jacques (M)** See notes about his half-brother **Cunin Billocq**.

Oeuvres de Loi de Rachecourt - (Volume 1 - pages 820 et 821) - acte du 20 décembre 1735 :

*.... par devant nous, mayeur et gens de justice de Rachecourt, est personnellement comparu l'honneste Marie Noblet, veuve de feu le sieur Pierre Billocque, résidants au lieu dito, laquelle comparante étant portée d'une singulière bienveillance envers la personne de Sire Jacques Bilocque, très digne prêtre et vicaire moderne résidant au susdit lieu, pour l'estime, l'amitié, l'obéissance et l'humilité que le dit Sire a fait paraître tant en sa jeunesse qu'en âge viril envers la dite Noblet, sa belle mère lui fait don de tous ses biens*⁶

Pierre married a third time, to **NOBLET, Marie**, b abt 1666 - d. 8 Jun 1743, Rachecourt – bd. 9 Jun 1743, Rachecourt

"Le 8ème de juin 1743, Marie Noblet, en son vivant veufve de Pierre Biloque, fondatrice avec son dit époux de la messe du venerable de second jeudi de chaque mois, est morte, âgée de 77 ans, munie de tous les sacrements de notre mère la Ste Eglise et inhumée le lendemain, fête de la très Ste et très auguste Trinité" (NB: she must have been born abt. 1666).⁷

¹ Record of Jan 16th, 1715: Before me, Jean Collignon, notaire of his highness the Elector of Baviara, admitted by the provincial council of Luxembourg, resident in Mussy-la-Ville, came personally Cunin Biloque, ermit presently in St Voulfroy (probably St Walfroy [Margut - 08 - France]), from Rachecourt, who said and declared that he inherited from his grand-mother Barbe Didier, wife while alive of the late Jacque Philippe, who resided in said Rachecourt, ... give to Jacque Biloq and Jeanne Biloque, his brother and his sister, ... Pier Biloque, his father, bourgeois of said Rachecourt said Biloq, brother and sister, will enjoy their share as their own only after the death of his said father

² record of Feb 1st, 1727 : before us, mayor and justices of Rachecourt, came Pier Biloque, former 'sinodalle' of church of said place, and Cunin Bilocq, his son from his legitimate marriage to his first late wife Marguerite Philippe, and said Cunin, married to Barbe Choinnedrin, living presently at Seltz in the Palatinat (probably Seltz - 67 - France, in today's Alsace).... said Cunin renounces all of his inheritance, succession and claim on any assets, even those from his deceased mother and grandmother that will be given upon his father's death, to Jacque Biloque, his brother and Jeanne Bilocque, his sister, children of the second marriage between his father and the late Anne Forget, his second wife said father will pay him the amount of 50 écus with 8 "escalins", currency used in the country of Luxembourg

³ On August 16th, 1709 died Helen Biloc, daughter of Pierre Biloc and the deceased Marguerite Philippe, age abt 15y."

⁴ On November 2nd, 1711 died Anne Forge, age abt 38y"

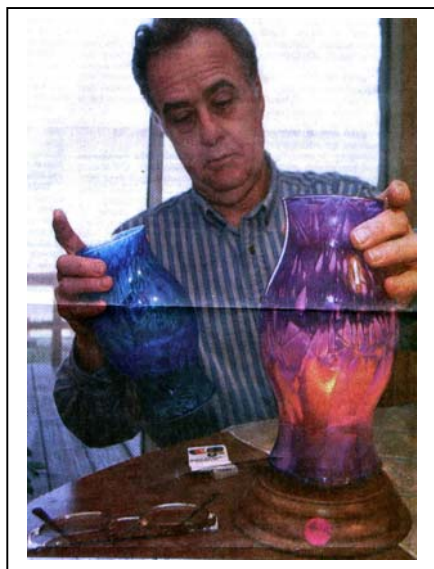
⁵ On May 21st 1707 was born, christened in the father's house by the midwife, died and was buried an infant of Pierre Bilocq and Anne Forge his wife."

⁶ Record of Dec 20th, 1735: ... came personally before us, mayor and justices of Rachecourt, the honest Marie Noblet, widow of Pierre Billocque, resident of said place, who showing great kindness toward the Sire Jacques Bilocque, worthy priest and current vicar resident in said place, in return for the esteem, friendship, obedience and humbleness he has shown to said Noblet, his step-mother, while he was young as well as in virile age... give him all her possessions...

⁷ "On the 8th of June 1743, Marie Noblet, widow while alive, of Pierre Biloque, founder with her said spouse of the venerable monthly second Thursday mass, died, at the age of 77years, with all the sacraments of our mother the Holy Church and was buried the following day on the most Holy and August Trinity."

Fancy Colors

By Darlene J TAYLOR, Staff writer of the Clarksburg Exponent Telegram, published Dec 8, 2002 (excerpt)



Bridgeport – Bob TERNEUS and his daughter Kimberly are continuing a four-generation tradition.

“Belgians have always been known for expertise in the glass business. My grandfather was a flattener; my father worked at Pittsburgh Plate Glass; and they passed on the traditions and tricks of the trade to their children,” Bob TERNEUS and his daughter said.

The painting technique used by TERNEUS and his daughter is similar to a process originated by his father and uncle, which they did on flat glass. An example of the flat glass treatment can be found on a wall in Weber’s Flowers. It was done by TERNEUS’ father Bob and uncle Edgar.

“We got an idea to expand on it. Kimberly is a biochemist going for a Ph D. She does a lot of color combinations. It is a father-daughter bonding thing,” said TERNEUS.

TERNEUS said no one can duplicate the process. The chemicals they use are purchased out west and the chemical color-combinations are unique. They paint all pieces on the inside of the glass except for ornaments.

“It is a colored chemical. It takes a week to totally process to give it a crystallizing effect. We also do a technique we call the peacock effect” said TERNEUS.

“We have purchased items in this area, Ohio, Virginia. We use oriental types of glass, hurricane globes, goblets, ornaments and various other pieces that we can purchase reasonably,” she said.

Candles enhance the beauty and sturdiness of the colors according to TERNEUS.

“Hurricane globes are most popular. We just try to find combinations that people want. All of our candleholders come with tea lights,” TERNEUS said.

Obituaries of Belgian settlers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia (to be continued)

Extracted for the PA-SW-OBITS list of Rootsweb by Victoria Hospodar Valentine

Ansel DAY, 64 years old, a respected citizen of McDonald, died at his home in Valley street Friday morning, January 20, 1922 at 5:50 o'clock, after a lingering illness, from miner's asthma. Mr. DAY was born in Belgium and came to the United States thirty-two years ago. He located in McDonald and had lived here since. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary FOUNTAIN. He followed the occupation of a miner nearly all his life, except for a short time in recent years when he was employed on the railroad. Three years ago he suffered a slight stroke. He had been ailing more or less since. He is survived by his wife, and three daughters: Kate, the wife of Constantine WILLIAMSON of North McDonald street, Nellie, the wife of William POUNDS of Valley street, and Marie, the wife of Morgan JONES of Valley street. There are also two stepsons and four stepdaughters: Mark DENNY of North McDonald street, Alexander FOUNTAIN of Valley street, Annie, the wife of Emile VEYDT of Colliers, W. Va., Mary, the wife of Harry DUBOISE of Belgian hill, Helen the wife of Abel RANDOUR of North McDonald street, and Rose, wife of Alex POSKIN of Valley street. Funeral services were held at the late home of the deceased in Valley street on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, conducted by the Rev. J. H. DEBOLT, pastor of the Methodist church. Interment was in Hilldale cemetery

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

The Jeannette Dispatch
8 January 1891

Jeannette can now justly claim the distinction of having produced the largest cylinder of window glass ever blown. George Groolech a heavyweight Belgian discounted all records yesterday by blowing a cylinder that cut a sheet free of blemishes 59 by 92 inches. The glass for this sheet was gathered by Jno. St. Peter and flattened by John A. Kealey, our new councilman. This beats all records known.

WILL GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

The big cylinder of glass blown at the Window Works, mentioned of which was made in yesterday's DISPATCH will be carefully boxed and shipped to Chicago where it will be placed on exhibition at the World's Fair. Our informant was in error yesterday when he stated that the glass had been flattened. The cylinder measures 59 by 92 inches and will be shipped as it came from the furnace.

Gustave DEWEY, 65, years old, died at his home on Belgian hill, McDonald, on Wednesday afternoon, January 25, 1922, at 3:45 o'clock, of miner's asthma, after a long illness. Mr. DEWEY was born in Belgium January 12, 1857, and came to the United States, locating in McDonald, thirty five years ago. His wife survives him with two sons and one daughter. They are: Joseph DEWEY of Dinsmore, Augusta, the wife of Mark DENNY of McDonald, and Victor DEWEY of Laurel hill. The body was taken to the home of Victor DEWEY, Laurel hill, where the funeral will be held this (Friday) afternoon at four o'clock. Interment will be in Robinson's Run cemetery.

Mrs. Octavie DEBLANDER CHIFF, aged 58 years, wife of Henry CHIFF, died Saturday, January 5, 1923, at her home in Primrose of valvular heart disease, complicated by diabetes. Mrs. CHIFF was born in Belgium May 12, 1863, and came to America at the age of sixteen years, locating in McDonald. Five years later she moved to Primrose, where she had resided since. On July 15, 1884, she was united in marriage with Henry CHIFF who survives her with three sons and two daughters: August and Gustave CHIFF of Primrose, Lena, the wife of Charles LIBERT of Primrose, Mrs. Flora HICKS and Joseph at home. There also survive seven grandchildren, Mrs. Mathilda DERHOVEN of Primrose is a sister and Octave DEBLANDER of Primrose, Peter DEBLANDER of Cecil and Alphonse DEBLANDER of Philadelphia are brothers. Funeral services were held at her late home on Monday afternoon at two o'clock conducted by the Rev. Dr. IRONS of McDonald. Interment was in Centre cemetery, Midway.

Mrs. Charlotte MORTELETTE, wife of Peter Joseph MORTELETTE of McDonald, died at the family home in Valley street on Wednesday afternoon, January 10, 1923, at ten minutes to two, after a long illness of cancer of the stomach. Mrs. MORTELETTE was born in Belgium April 6, 18*5. About thirty years ago Mr. and Mrs. MORTELETTE came to America. For three years and a half they lived in Indiana and then they came to McDonald and have lived here since.

Mrs. MORTELETTE leaves beside her husband, six sons and one daughter. They are: Eli of Polk, Samuel of East Pittsburgh, Jules of McDonald, Peter, George, and Rene, at home, and one daughter, Rachel, the wife of Victor CATRAIN of McDonald. There are two grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Rachel VERKLEEREN of Charleroi, and a brother, Samuel CLAVIR of Salem, W. Va. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon in the French United Presbyterian church in charge of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Alexandre MAGE. Interment will be in the Hilldale cemetery.

Mrs. Marie Romaine LIEBERT, 69, died at 4:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 11, 1931, in her home in Primrose. She had been an invalid for 18 years. Mrs. LIEBERT was born in Belgium. She was united in marriage with Mr. LIEBERT in Belgium. Forty-three years ago they came to the United States locating in Noblestown. Thirty-five years ago they removed to Primrose. Mr. LIEBERT died in 1913. The following children survive: Mrs. Julia DHANS of Primrose, Hector LIEBERT OF Fanny street, Joseph LIEBERT of Primrose,

Charles LIEBERT of near McDonald, Frank LIEBERT, Mrs. Zella SMALL, and Mrs. Louise COGINET of Primrose, and Gustave at home.

Funeral services will be held at two o'clock Saturday afternoon in the LIEBERT home in Primrose, in charge of the Rev. B. F. HEANY, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of McDonald. Burial will be in the Center cemetery, Midway

Mrs. Josephine CENIS NOWE, aged 65 years, 4 months and 11 days, died on Monday, March 23, 1931, after a three-day illness of bronchial pneumonia in her home in Cambridge, Ohio.

The daughter of the late Victor and Adeline DUBOIS CENIS, Mrs. NOWE was born November 12, 1865, in Marshen, Belgium. On February 7, 1891, she was united in marriage with the late Henry NOWE in Brussels, Belgium. They came to the United States in 1893, locating in New Mexico. They later removed to McDonald, moving to Cambridge, Ohio, about 28 years ago. Mrs. NOWE made her home with her surviving daughter Mrs. Robert MCELROY, in Cambridge, Ohio, following Mr. NOWE's death February 1, 1930. Two grandchildren Raymond and Elmer MCELROY also survive, together with the following brother and sisters: Max CENIS of North Irwin, Pa., Mrs. Celine BOULANGER of Klein, Mont., Mrs. Emil GOFFART and Mrs. Elizabeth CAUCHIE of McDonald. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon of last week in the MCELROY home in charge of the Rev. J. F. MCLEOD. Burial was in the Northwood cemetery.

Mrs. Roland MOREAU, 64, died at one o'clock Monday morning, March 30, 1931, in her home in Cecil, of a cerebral hemorrhage. She had been in ill health for five years. She was born August 5, 1866, in Belgium. She leaves her husband, a son, and a daughter. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon in the home in Cecil. Burial was in the Venice cemetery.

Mrs. Alphonse DEWOLF, 70, died on Saturday, April 4, 1931, in Salem, W.Va., in the home of her daughter Mrs. Emma LAURENT, where she had been visiting when she took ill. She had been a sufferer from asthma for many years. Her last sickness was of three days duration.

Mrs. DEWOLF was twice married. Her first husband, with whom she came from Belgium to Noblestown 45 years ago, was Aime HEMRY. He died about 22 years ago. He had resided the last 45 years of her life in Noblestown and in Champion.

She leaves her husband, a son Alexander HEMRY of Harrisburg, the daughter in whose home she died, and a sister, Mrs. Gustave DELMINTAGUE of Sturgeon. The funeral was held Wednesday from her late home in Champion. Burial was in the Robinson's Run cemetery.

Calixte GILLARD, 81, died at 2 a.m. Tuesday, April 7, 1931, in his home in Cecil township, a short distance south of Laurel Hill where he had resided the past 44 years. He was a native of Belgium and a coal miner by occupation. His aged wife survives him. The funeral is being held this Thursday afternoon. Burial is in the Robinson's Run cemetery

Birth Records (1898-1900): Strepy-Bracquenies, Province of Hainaut – 1898: Part 1

Extracted by Gene Jenkins

Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of spelling of the names on this extraction. However because the original documents are written in various handwritings and clearly some mistakes may have occurred.

Name	Birth	Father	Mother
Victor Joseph Wastiaux	2 Jan	Joseph Wastiaux	Marie Catherin Overtus
Florine Helenie Descamps	3 Jan	Jean Baptiste Descamps	Leocadie Poubais
Victor Wairy	5 Jan	Joseph Desire Wairy	Adele Boreyere
Gaston Hippolyte Portiere	6 Jan	Jean Baptiste Portiere	Maria Bonuite Manteau
Martha Maria Poulet	7 Jan	Auguste Poulet	Louisa Augustine Roland
Bertha Julie Lavire	8 Jan	Oscar Jean Lavire	Clementine Foucart
Alice Heloise Victoria Thoute	10 Jan	Camille Jean Thoute	Elise Josephine Daneau
Henri Leon Norbert Maistrain	10 Jan	Norbert Maistrain	Judith Vanleathem
Martha Adolphine Therasse	10 Jan	Victor Therasse	Hortense Irma Ruelle
Louise Charlotte Lechien	10 Jan	Francois Lechien	Omerine Clemence Verset
Robert Armand Baise	10 Jan	Francois Baise	Tasia Marie Rosalie Ghislaine Baise
Paula Olympe Francoise Tecqmenne	11 Jan	Hector Tecqmenne	Josephine Alese Planchet
Victorine Elisa Deloy	15 Jan		Josephine Deloy
Marcel Christophe Antoine Kinard	19 Jan	Eugène Joseph Kinard	Florine Ferdinand Milon
Victorien Nestor Valois	21 Jan	Desire Valois	Appoline Elise Moreau
Felicie Emilie Adelina Mainil	25 Jan	Camille Florain Mainil	Emilia Auguste Dewigne
Bertha Duriau	26 Jan	Gustave Duriau	Alenie Augustine Declercq
Angele Angelique Elvira Harvent	1 Feb	Agenor Emile Philippe Harvent	Marie Lenvir
Jules Louis Hoyaux	2 Feb	Ferdinand Hoyaux	Florinie Harvent
Alphonse Hoyaux	2 Feb	Ferdinand Hoyaux	Florinie Harvent
Melanie Dewinte	2 Feb	Louis Dewinte	Flor Melanie Finet
Emile Jules Outelet	4 Feb	Arthur Outelet	Zelie Mainil
Henri Laurent Alexandre Bostem	6 Feb	Leon Alexandre Bostem	Emma Louise Alexandrine Caucheteus
Victor Leopold Gondry	10 Feb	Victor Gondry	Aurelie Chevy
Jean Baptiste Francois Gauchie	11 Feb	Jean Baptiste Auguste Gauchie	Josephine Flament
Clara Ernestine Meyers	11 Feb	Pierre Honvre Meyers	Florentine Delwart
Joseph Victor Warous	12 Feb	Leon Jean Baptiste Warous	Charlotte Catherine Cambier
Marie Denise Courtin	12 Feb	Achille Jean Baptiste Courtin	Lyra Marie Therese Daue
Rosa maria Haquet	18 Feb	Felix Haquet	Anna Marie Nicaise
Louisa Decroyere	19 Feb	Victor Decroyere	Juliette Philomine Toussaint
Jules Paucot	21 Feb	Gustave Paucot	Marie Hermant
Joseph Coppee	21 Feb	Domitius Jules Coppee	Josephine Hanecart
Marguerite Evrard	24 Feb	Francois Joseph Evrard	Aline Josephine Deromain
Jules Henri Dascotte	25 Feb	Victor Dascotte	Lucie Matriou
Armand Joseph Duriau	26 Feb	Joseph Duriau	Apoline Louisa Marie Sebret
Leonie Marie Louisa Becker	1 Mar	Thomas Becker	Lousia Virginie Declercq
Georgeo Retowe	3 Mar	Joseph Retowe	Aline Bouyiere
Emile Louis Dubois	6 Mar	Jules Dubois	Ana Maria Therese Flormont
Alice Angele Azele Richelet	9 Mar	Arthur Alexandre Richelet	Irma Desars
Telesphore Zarenal Masse	13 Mar	Telesphore Nicolas Benwit Masse	Rosana Bourlard
Edmond Norbert Ramoix	13 Mar	Louis Jean Baptiste Ramoix	Zoe Augustine Dochez
Joseph Coalisse	16 Mar	Hubert Coalisse	Desiree Victorine Deltenre
Henri Clement Finet	17 Mar	Louis Finet	Octavia Julia Cleves
Jules Wielemans	17 Mar	Charles Louis Wielemans	Ludivina Sitelaeck Godin
Palmeyre Frncoise Poulet	21 Mar	Charles Louis Poulet	Julia Dubois
Constant Gedeon Ruelle	21 Mar	Edmund Koyelle	Lucienne Ruelle *
Denis Fernande Pauline Savoie	21 Mar	Florent Alfred Savoie	Julia Leonie Crusniere
Florimond Emile Bauwens	22 Mar	Emile Blave	Celphondine Virginie Bauwens *
Emile Jules Dauge	23 Mar	Jules Dauge	Marie Claire Clemence Barbiot
Victor Leon Harvent	23 Mar	Jean Baptiste Adrean Harvent	Esther Marie Cambier
Albert Dubois	29 Mar	Oscar Dubois	Celenie Charlotte Wastiau
Laure Josephine Coppee	29 Mar	Augustine Coppee	Louis Augustine Gailly
Georges Gustave Mainil	2 Apr	Augustine Mainil	Pauline Tulle

Julia Estelle Desiree Evrard	2 Apr	Jules Dumont	Marie Clemence Evrard *
Louise Dubois	4 Apr		Flavie Alexandrine Dubois
Leon Joseph Ghislain Leemans	5 Apr	Victor Joseph Leemans	Alix Maguerite Parot
Julia Marcq	5 Apr	Joseph Jules Marcq	Flore Melanie Dauge
Jeanne Dubuisson	6 Apr	Henri Dubuisson	Joséphine Trigullez
Pierre Joseph Lienard	6 Apr	Victor Lienard	Charlotte Flament
Jean Baptiste Victor Therace	6 Apr	Edouard Therace	Hortense Tricot
Philomene Miot	8 Apr	Eugene Miot	Clemence Preose
Marie Louise Haquet	9 Apr	Leopold Haquet	Marie Melanie Glavie
Delphine Leonie Dumont	11 Apr	Vizel Nicolas Dumont	Marie Valentine Lucie Caupin
Leon Jean Vital Mainil	16 Apr	Vital Desire Mainil	Desiree Charlotte Dutrieux
Rosa Celeste Lepoldine Deltenre	16 Apr	Jules Augustin Deltenre	Lydia Josephine Renard
Paul Fernand Dainville	18 Apr	Ferdinand Jean Baptiste Dainville	Pauline Charlotte Delhage
Raymond Ferdinand Eugene Roland	23 Apr	Jules Contant Roland	Josephine Florine Polard
Marie Victoria Andre	27 Apr	Desire Louis Andre	Rosina Clementine Claus
Alphonse Joseph Delog	10 Mar	Charles Delog	Victorine Stimans
Ferdinande Marie Dumont	10 Mar	Fernand Dumont	Marie Virginie Deltenre
Jules Augustin Debaque	11 Mar	Oscar Debaque	Julie Desiree Deltenre
Julie Clemence Dubois	14 Mar	Francois Leopold Dubois	Louisa Ferdinande Watesse
Francois Malbrecq	16 Mar	Gustave Malbrecq	Rosalia Dastot
Julienne Constance Renard	16 Mar	Jules Leopold Renard	Julia Marie Baudaen
Juliette Henriette Plancq	18 Mar	Desire Plancq	Julia Polard
Hector Emile Degre	24 Mar	Hector Paul Degre	Valeria Eva Josephia Deramaix
Azele Julia Tiercet	25 Mar	Augustin Victorien Tiercet	Juliette Adelaide Tanlot
Jules Jadot	26 Mar	Noel Jadot	Gustevina Ghislain
Leopold Duriau	27 Mar	Paul Duriau	Desiree Botquin
Jules Camille Gosselin	28 Mar	Desire Joseph Gosselin	Juliette Cauchies
Julia Augsta Cressant	31 Mar	Auguste Joseph Cressant	Marie Florence Duby
Julien Toussaint	31 Mar	Celestin Toussaint	Ferdinande Parmentier
Helene Soupard	2 Jun	Arthur Soupard	Josephine Jaupart
Henri Hogas	4 Jun	Henri Hogas	Alice Julie Gilbert
Florine Badin	4 Jun	Fernand Badin	Marie Louise Dubois
Raoul Arthur Deltenre	4 Jun	Jean Baptiste Deltenre	Palmyre Coralia Lenines
Elise Marchal	4 Jun	Leopold Joseph Marchal	Louisa Desiree Charniau
Marie Louisa DeBille	7 Jun	Joseph DeBille	Ferdinande Augustine Mayeux
Francois Hogaux	7 Jun	Francois Hogaux	Aimee Aubry
Martha Maria Mersin	13 Jun	Albert Mersin	Julie Marie Miehez
Nicolas Leon Dessalles	13 Jun	Evariste Charles Joseph Dessalles	Petwinille Ceulemans
Andre Isidore Delcomte	15 Jun	Jules Delconte	Elisa Maria Baudewin
Olga Henriette Mathilde Deumont	17 Jun	Alfred Deumont	Amelie Laurence Charlez
Germaine Julia Lesceux	17 Jun	Ferdinand Elie Lesceux	Marie Magdelaine Clochard
Gabrielle Josephine Dufour	18 Jun	Oscar Dufour	Josephine Rosalie Jamez
Augustine Adolphina Lejeusne	23 Jun	Leon Lejeusne	Elise Marie Rosalie Franquet
Bertha Marie Heloise Hubert	24 Jun	Francois Hubert	Heloise Dumont
Emilia Olympe Augustine Alardin	2 Jul	Augustin Joseph Alardin	Lydia Arsena Lavrie
Marie Defraigne	2 Jul	Severin Defraigne	Desiree Brogniez
Azele Josephine Baudwin	4 Jul	Jean Baptiste Xavier Baudwin	Marie Lambertine Touissaint
Seraphine Julie Decroyere	8 Jul	Jean Baptiste Adolphe Decroyere	Maria Emilia Cordier
Louise Josephine Baudwin	8 Jul		Marie Francoise Baudwin
Jules Duvivier	9 Jul	Francois Duvivier Orphan	Ferdinande Josephine Leontina Harvent
Desire Benoni Martin	14 Jul	Fabian Martin	Cleomire Chevalier
Ephrem Arthur Baudous	18 Jul	Gutave Augustin Baudous	Adolphine Maria Bracq
Jeanne Aline Blicq	18 Jul	Odilon Joseph Blicq	Juliette Herman
Leon Joseph Frebutte	19 Jul	Camille Joseph Frebutte	Louise Isa Celstine Bermils
Anzele Clotilde Bailly	25 Jul	Jules Philippe Bailly	Marie Adelaide Moreau
Louisa Josephine Cambier	29 Jul	Henri Fortune Cambier	Marie Andre
Augustin Fernand Mainil	30 Jul		Laura Clementine Mainil
Valentine Francoise Wastiau	30 Jul		Hortense Wastiau
Suzanne Aime Anna Baudwin	8 Aug	Oscar Emile Baudwin	Maria Anna Coquiart
Marguerite Leona Degre	10 Aug	Hector Desire Degre	Elmire Josephine Dumont

Belgian Heroism -- WWII Escape Lines for Allied Fliers

by Bruce Bolinger

My mother and her family were Belgian refugees in WWI. They fled Belgium in 1914, spent seven years in England, and emigrated to the U.S. in 1921. In 1975 I had my one and only opportunity to meet my great uncle, Arthur Schrynmakers, in Brussels. He was already in his 90's and died a couple of years later. During our conversation he showed me a letter from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower thanking him for helping rescue Allied fliers. Four years ago I began research into his role during WWII, and learned that he had been a member of a Resistance group called Service EVA and had hidden nine people from the Nazis, including an American flier by the name of Tom Applewhite. The following article reflects some of the things I have learned.

Part I

It is 1943. Thousands of American and Royal Air Force planes have been bombing German targets, the Americans by day and the RAF by night. Imagine you are a member of the crew of one of these planes, returning from a mission over Münster, Bremen, Munich, or Berlin. Flak from German anti-aircraft guns has damaged your bomber so badly that it has fallen out of formation, unable to maintain speed. This makes it vulnerable to predatory attacks by Luftwaffe fighter planes, which cripple it. The pilot calls for the crew to bail out. You jump, falling 10,000 or even 20,000 feet before opening your parachute, knowing that the sooner you get on the ground, the sooner you can get away from the vicinity, and the German soldiers who will be searching for you.

You hit the ground, get rid of your parachute and flying gear, and start running. You have an escape kit containing money, which may be of the wrong country, pictures for false ID, which will prove to be unsuitable, a silk map, Benzedrine, Horlicks concentrated food tablets, and a compass, among other things. You may not even know what country you are in—Germany, the Netherlands, or Belgium—and you can't speak the language even if you did. Your orders are to avoid capture, but if captured, to escape. For most fliers, the goal is to reach Gibraltar. But you are going to need help. To whom can you turn for help? Whom can you trust? Your hope is to find someone in the Resistance.

Types of Resistance

Resistance organizations sprang up after the German invasion of Belgium in May 1940. Some of the older people involved had already gained experience in this activity, having opposed the Germans in WWI. Resistance groups tended to specialize in certain areas, e.g., gathering intelligence, sabotage, or publishing clandestine newspapers. Nearly 200 underground newspapers served to build Belgian morale and to demoralize the occupying forces. Probably the most spectacular example of a Resistance newspaper was the famous November 9, 1943 issue of the mass-circulation Brussels newspaper, *Le Soir*. Members of the Resistance composed and printed a substitute edition, looking just like a regular issue but consisting entirely of news stories, movie reviews, classified ads, etc. ridiculing the Germans. To get it into the hands of as many Belgians as possible, they hijacked *Le Soir's* delivery trucks, dumped the pro-German edition, and delivered their own version to the newspaper stands.¹ It was a sellout! Another organization, Service D, largely made up of Liege postal workers, concentrated on intercepting mail to the Nazis that contained denunciations of anti-Nazi patriots, then warning the intended victims.² One of the major intelligence organizations was

Luc-Marc, with approximately 5000 members organized in 20 geographical sectors. Each week sector reports were combined into a single report by a team of typists in Brussels, microfilmed, and sent to London.³

Most aircrews who were shot down were captured and endured prisoner of war camps. But thousands did escape. Some were hidden by the Dutch, Belgians, and French until the Allies liberated their towns. But most were passed on to Resistance organizations which relayed them to Gibraltar, Switzerland, or directly to England. At the outset, intelligence organizations used their existing networks to move the escaping fliers. But the sheer numbers of fliers being shot down soon made it apparent that specialized escape lines were required.

Comet Line and PAT Line

One of the best known of the escape lines was the Comet Line, organized by a young Belgian woman, Andrée De Jongh, known as **Dédée**, a 25-year-old art student. She turned up at the British Consulate in Bilbao, Spain in August 1941, much to the astonishment of the British diplomats, with a Scottish soldier and two Belgians in tow, having guided them from Brussels, across France, over the Pyrenees (with the help of a Basque guide), and into Spain. Run by Belgians who were determined to maintain their independence, even from the British, the Comet Line was credited with rescuing 770



Andrée De Jongh,
known as **Dédée**

fliers and soldiers.⁴ Another escape line was the PAT Line, named after Pat O'Leary, the *nom de guerre* of a Belgian doctor, Albert Guérissse, who directed it.

¹ Goris, Jan-Albert, *Belgium Under Occupation*, New York: The Moretus Press, 1947, p. 130. Gérard, Hervé, *La Résistance Belge*, Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium: J.-M. Collet, 1995, p. 70.

² Files of *SOMA-CEGES (Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines, Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation)*, Brussels.

³ Verhoeven, Etienne, *La Belgique Occupée, de l'an 40 à la Libération*, Brussels: De Boeck Université, 1994, pp. 361-364.

⁴ Neave, Airey, *Little Cyclone*, London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1954.

These escape lines could not always move the fliers through their networks as fast as the fliers arrived. The men first had to be housed, pending their transfer to the Comet Line or one of the other escape networks, fed, interrogated (to make sure they weren't German agents trying to infiltrate the line), provided with false ID and clothing appropriate to their new identities, and instructed what to do and what not to do. Some required medical attention, even surgery. This fell to organizations like Service EVA (for evasion), a Resistance organization in Brussels that specialized in these activities. The following is a brief account of this intriguing organization and some of the people in it.

Service EVA Appears on the Scene



Charles **Hoste**

Service EVA came into being thanks to key members of two other Resistance groups. One was the *Front de l'indépendance* (or FI) founded in 1941 and directed by a committee representing the traditional political parties of Belgium. The FI's structure included armed units, *Groupes d'Action FI*, later known as *Milices Patriotiques* (MP). The *Milices Patriotique de Schaarbeek* (one of the communes, or municipalities, of Brussels) had 1200 men by 1944, drawing supporters from the Schaarbeek communal government and its police. Charles **Hoste**, a 29-year-old adjunct policeman in Schaarbeek and member of the Schaarbeek MP had been involved in gathering intelligence, which was passed on to one or the other of the two major intelligence organizations, *Luc-Marc* or *Zero*.



Alphonse **Escrinier**

an escape service. Drawing upon their acquaintances, they added other key figures, including Prosper **Spilliaert**, 33, a fish merchant, and René Ponty, 42, a Polish-born manufacturing specialist. A "Comite de Direction" was formed which included three more, Paul **Hellemans**, 40, employee of the United Africa Co.; Gaston

Matthys, 45, another Schaarbeek civil servant; and Jean Portzenheim, 46, a commercial traveler.

Division of Duties

The sheer volume of work, as well as security needs, dictated a division of responsibility. Roovers' primary concern was administration and security. His home was HQs for Service EVA and a mail drop. But he also recruited new members and sheltered and convoyed fliers. Spilliaert's fish market was the processing center for the arriving fliers where they were liable to be interrogated by Escrinier, to confirm that they were whom they claimed to be, photographed for false ID, and provided with suitable clothing. Hoste concentrated on finding families willing to house the fliers and guiding the fliers to the homes. Gaston **Matthys** became the welfare officer, making repeated visits to the homes to make sure that the hosts and guests were okay and had what they needed. When it became dangerous for a flier to remain at one location, **Matthys** would move him to a new safe house. Hellemans was a convoyer and interrogator who joined the group at the end of 1943 and was a guide, welfare officer, photographer, and interrogator. Ponty also was a guide and provided photographs for false ID.⁵



Jean Portzenheim



Paul **Hellemans**

Guiding fliers through Brussels occurred not only when they were being delivered to safe houses or turned over to the Comet Line. Often fliers who had been hidden in a safe house for a considerable time were going "stir crazy" and demanded to be taken for a walk. Trips through Brussels, whatever the purpose, entailed considerable risk. There was always the possibility of the guide and the fliers encountering control points where the Germans would demand identity papers.

The National Archives contains the debriefing reports of the American fliers who reached Gibraltar, as well as the Allied Military Intelligence files of the people who aided them. The latter confirm Justice's description. His guides that day were Hoste, Escrinier, Spilliaert, and two others, Charlotte Ambach and Ernest Van Moorleghem. (Part II will tell the stories of Ambach and Van Moorleghem.)



Gaston Matthys

⁵ de Vos, Jacques, "The Brussels Connection," in Horning, Art, *In the Footsteps of a Flying Boot*, New York: Hearthstone Book, 1994. Files in the National Archives on the persons named.

Fliers often didn't look or act like Belgians and might unintentionally make a fatal blunder. If a flier was captured, he usually faced nothing worse than a POW camp, while the guide was liable to be shot. Jack Justice, pilot of a B-17, described his experiences crossing Brussels thusly,

"The young lady (with whom he had been staying) explained that it was too dangerous for me to stay there. She gave me instructions that I was to follow her down the street. She would stop and talk to someone and I was to follow that person onto a streetcar. Later, someone would get on the streetcar and speak to the man I was following. I was then to follow this new contact. During the streetcar car ride, my contact changed five times and when the last contact spoke to no one and got off the streetcar, I followed him."⁶

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German Infiltration

Arrests of members of the Resistance often would be attributed to the Gestapo. Certainly if you were being arrested by men in civilian clothes waving guns you wouldn't stop to ask for their identification. But more likely than the Gestapo they would be from the GFP, or Geheim Feldpolizei, literally secret field police. Formed in 1939 by Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, from 1941 on, their responsibilities included investigations of Allied espionage and sabotage against military installations, plus apprehension of Allied aviators and Belgian patriots attempting to join the Allies in London. Their methods "in dealing with suspected opponents of the regime were not necessarily any gentler than those of Himmler's police, and beatings and torture were well within their repertoire."⁷

The problem of German agents trying to infiltrate the escape lines was ongoing. One who had been parachuted into the Netherlands in September 1943 claiming to be a French-Canadian of German emigrant parents was picked up by the Dutch escape line of Karst Smit. The man's story seemed improbable to Smit. Without the suspect's knowledge, a native speaker from Quebec was brought to the home where the man was being hidden. From behind a sliding door she listened to a conversation between the flier and his host. Afterwards she said she had never heard such an accent in Quebec. Smit then used a questionnaire devised for RAF fliers. The flier couldn't or wouldn't answer the questions. Still giving him the benefit of the doubt, Smit brought in a

Belgian police official, who was associated with their escape line, to grill the man. The flier then changed his story, claiming to be an anti-Nazi German, trying to use the escape lines as a way to join the Allies. This they found unbelievable. Because the man had lied to them repeatedly and by then knew too many people in the escape organization, Smit decided that he had to have him eliminated. In 1944, after



Tom Applewhite



Prosper Spilliaert and
Yvonne DeRudder

Smit was himself arrested by the Germans, he learned that the "Canadian" was a German agent by the name of "Captain Kopp".⁸



René Warny

Tom Applewhite, from Memphis, Tennessee, a bombardier on a B-17, spent two days at the fishmarket of **Prosper Spilliaert and Yvonne DeRudder** where he became friendly with Spilliaert's 17-year-old stepson, René Warny. Warny took him to the room used for photographing the fliers for their false ID. Pointing out some holes in the wall, Warny explained that a

couple of weeks before there had been two men claiming to be American fliers. But Warny overheard them speaking German to each other and alerted his stepfather. Spilliaert told the two



Yvonne Bienfait

men it was time for them to be photographed. While the photographer pretended to be setting up his equipment, Spilliaert shot them. The holes in the walls were bullet holes.⁹

Applewhite himself came under suspicion. The second safe house where he stayed in Brussels was the apartment of Yvonne **Bienfait**, a nurse at the Schaarbeek hospital.

She noticed that he was using a German-made razor and that he had what appeared to be a German watch.

⁶ Justice, John K., "The Raid on Munster, Germany, Oct. 10, 1943 and my Escape from German Occupied Europe," unpublished manuscript.

⁷ Warmbrunn, Werner, The German Occupation of Belgium, 1940-1945, New York: Peter Lang, 1993, p. 117.

⁸ Author's interviews with Karst Smit, July 6,8, 2002. Smit, Karst, "Hilvarenbeek en de Pilotenlijn," Die tijrannij verdrijven, Nieuwsbrief Nummer 38, Jaargang 13, 27 Oktober 1994, Hilvarenbeek, The Netherlands.

⁹ Author's interviews with Tom Applewhite, 2000-2003.

What she didn't know was that the razor was a going away gift from his previous host, Arthur Schrynemakers, and that the watch was Swiss-made, which he had purchased in England. She immediately notified Hoste and Matthys. The two men, on arriving, pretended that they needed to check the physical condition of Applewhite and another flier who was staying there. This supposedly was to see if they were up to the rigors of crossing the Pyrenees into Spain. As part of the "physical" they examined the two men's teeth. What Applewhite didn't know was that they were making note of the pattern of his fillings, which they then radioed to London. Fortunately for Applewhite, London replied that, yes, the dental pattern fitted Applewhite! It wasn't until he reached Gibraltar that he learned how close he had come to being executed.¹⁰

Some of the questions used in interrogations of RAF fliers have survived. Examples are, "What do you write on the back of the leave-form?" "Are the Houses of Parliament blacked out?" "Are officers in the RAF allowed to have WAAF's for houseservant?" "What railway station is nearest Grosvenor Hotel, London?" "Did you ever see 'Waltzing Mathilda'?" "If you know your way in London, where is Swan and Edgar?" Most questions, however, involved technical terms.¹¹

Service EVA members often employed aliases in their dealings with fliers and others. If someone with whom they came in contact were to be arrested by the German police, it would do the Germans little good to extract a name from their prisoner, which could not be traced to the Resistance member. Among the Service EVA leaders, some of the aliases were "Jacques" or "Morin" (Hoste), "Carmen" or "Christian" (Matthys), and "Philippe" (Hellemans). Escrinier was known as "18", "UH", "UZH", by five different male first names, and even by the female name "Rosita".¹²

Delivery of Fliers to Service EVA



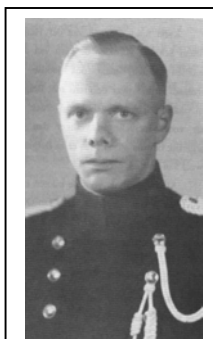
René Ponty

Fliers might reach Belgian Resistance groups after being relayed from one organization to another. Sometimes they practically fell into their laps. In June 1942, René **Ponty**, who later became one of the leaders of Service EVA, was staying at his country cottage in Gottechain near Grez-Doiceau southeast of Brussels when an RAF four-engine Halifax bomber crashed about two kilometers away. Ponty sent six neighbors whom he could trust in search of surviving crew members. They soon

found Sgt. William Norfolk, who was at a farmhouse seeking help for his injured ankle. Notified of the situation, Ponty arrived with his medical kit while his friends shooed away the villagers who had come rushing up to the farm. The farmer wanted the flier out of there. So, at 4 a.m., Ponty and the others made up a stealthy procession heading for Ponty's home, each person 50 meters from the next, with Norfolk being carried under the his arms by the last two. Repeatedly they had to dive into the fields to hide in the shadows to avoid German patrols on motorcycles. One member went ahead as scout to make sure that the motorcyclists had not mounted guards at the crossroads. Reaching Ponty's cottage, they had barely gotten Norfolk up to the second floor when Germans arrived in the courtyard. One of the women in the group, showing

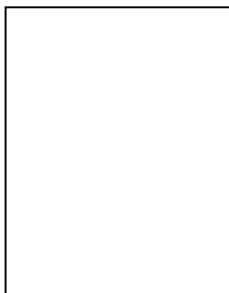
"admirable presence of mind," pointed in the direction of a heap of chemical manure, white in color, in the fields. The Germans, assuming that it was a parachute, rushed off in that direction. As she was misdirecting the soldiers, Ponty managed to lift Norfolk into a hiding place. After spending a month with Ponty at the cottage, Norfolk successfully returned to England.¹³

The Karst Smit Line¹⁴



Karst Smit

An important source of fliers for Service EVA was the Dutch escape line of Karst **Smit**. After serving in the Dutch Army during the German invasion, Smit then joined the Maréchaussées, a Dutch mounted police that was responsible for patrolling the country's borders. In January 1942, the 24-year-old Dutchman was assigned to the Maréchaussée HQ in Hilvarenbeek, a village in North Brabant a short distance from the Dutch-Belgian border. The region south of Hilvarenbeek, through which the border passed, was heavily forested, making it a handy crossing point for smugglers, political refugees, and others. While on patrol in April 1942 Smit and another policeman encountered two escaped French prisoners of war. The Frenchmen had crossed into the Netherlands from Germany at a point on the German-Dutch border near Twente and had made their way on foot across the country, trying to reach France by way of Belgium. Smit volunteered to guide them across the border. Wanting to be of greater assistance to future French escapees, Smit set up the beginnings of his network. Friends would patrol the Dutch-German border looking for escaped Frenchmen, provide them with clothing, and accompany them to the station at Tilburg. Smit would be covertly notified in advance so that he could pick them up at Tilburg and take them to Hilvarenbeek.



Josephus Cornelis
van der Heijden

In Hilvarenbeek, Smit made the acquaintance of Eugene van der Heijden, the son of Josephus Cornelis **van der Heijden**, a tobacco wholesaler, and his Belgian wife Elisabeth Peeters. They were a family that used its "kindness and humanity to help any fugitive in need." The first person helped was "an innocent 18-year-old German farmer's son who had marched for miles on the first day of the occupation of the Netherlands," whose bleeding feet were bandaged by Elisabeth. Within a few days their oldest son, Marcel, brought home two escaped Frenchmen he had found hiding in the forests. Next came British POWs, Dutch students evading the German labor draft, and, by 1942, Dutch Jews.¹⁵ On at least one occasion, Marcel went all the way to Amsterdam to pick up Jews in need of help. The other sons, Eugene, Staf, Willi, and Jef, were equally involved. Smit asked for the family's assistance. The van der Heijden home, well outside of Hilvarenbeek and surrounded by open fields, but only a five minute walk from the police barracks, was ideal for what Smit needed. Soon the van der Heijdens were helping escaping Allied fliers as well.

Within a few days their oldest son, Marcel, brought home two escaped Frenchmen he had found hiding in the forests. Next came British POWs, Dutch students evading the German labor draft, and, by 1942, Dutch Jews.¹⁵ On at least one occasion, Marcel went all the way to Amsterdam to pick up Jews in need of help. The other sons, Eugene, Staf, Willi, and Jef, were equally involved. Smit asked for the family's assistance. The van der Heijden home, well outside of Hilvarenbeek and surrounded by open fields, but only a five minute walk from the police barracks, was ideal for what Smit needed. Soon the van der Heijdens were helping escaping Allied fliers as well.

Smit knew that just guiding the vluctelingen, the escapees, across the border into Belgium was not enough. He needed additional helpers to manage the workload and a Brussels destination for the fliers, political refugees, and Jews. In Hilvarenbeek, Jacques Naaijken, editor and publisher of the village's weekly newspaper, with the help of his sons, used the printing press in his home to produce false ID for escapers. The Putters brothers, old-fashioned tailors who worked just inside the front window of their shop where they could see everyone entering the village, would call Smit and warn him of approaching Germans. Mr. Hendriks, the village baker at his store on Diesenseweg, made bread for the fliers. Five other maréchaussées at the Hilvarenbeek police barracks helped Smit guide the fliers through the forest. Sometimes, when moving a flier within the Netherlands, a maréchaussée would have him wear the upper half of one of their uniforms including the high hat, and transport him in a motorcycle sidecar.

Smit needed to be able send mail to his contacts in Brussels, but such mail could not be sent from the Netherlands because of the risk of it being examined by the Germans. In Goirle-Poppel, on the Dutch side of the border, there lived Constant Heeren, a shipping agent, and his Belgian-born wife. Her sister, Octavie, still lived on the Belgian side, and crossed over regularly to help with the Heeren housework. Mail from Smit for contacts in Brussels henceforth would be carried across the border into Belgium in Octavie's undergarments and mailed by her in Poppel.

In Weelde, a small town on the Belgian side of the border, Marie Segers-Ooms opened the Segers Café to the fliers, where they were often fed before continuing on to Brussels. Marie also donated money to help with their expenses.

To raise money for his enterprises, Smit would smuggle chewing tobacco from Belgium and his sister would sell it in government offices in The Hague. Before he found a way to produce false ID, he and the other maréchaussées would steal Belgian identity papers from smugglers they caught operating on the border!

Smit familiarized himself with the departure locations and schedules of the steam trams and charcoal gas burner-powered buses that ran between Weelde and Turnhout, the electric trams that took passengers from Turnhout to Antwerp, and the trains

that traveled from Antwerp to Brussels so that he could brief guides and fliers on what to expect.

In early 1943, much to Smit's surprise, the maréchaussée district commander, who was a drinking pal of the Germans, called Smit in and explained that his fraternization with the enemy was really a cover, that he knew what Smit was doing, and that he wanted to help. Smit replied that he wanted certain maréchaussées, who were working with him, transferred to two other border villages, Goirle and Baarle Nassau, so that he could use those locations as crossing points for his organization as well as Hilvarenbeek. The commandant agreed. Not entirely trusting the man, Smit warned him that if he betrayed them, they would kill him.

On one occasion, while patrolling in the forest south of Hilvarenbeek, Smit noticed footprints. Following them, he came across four or five Dutch students from the Agricultural University at Wageningen who had refused to sign a German oath of loyalty and gone into hiding. They had created two shelters in the woods where they lived, relying on the local farmers for donations of food. Smit enlisted them in his escape organization. Henceforth, fliers taken across the border by way of Hilvarenbeek would spend one or more nights there in the woods.

On another border patrol, this one near Baarle-Nassau, Smit encountered Willem Schmidt, a theology student from Utrecht, who had gone into hiding from the Germans. Willem was carrying false ID and Underground literature. Smit needed more guides, so he recruited the enthusiastic young man. Willem proved to be a valuable addition, who took many people to Brussels.

#4 Rue Jules Lejeune, Brussels

The first Brussels contact Smit used had to be abandoned when she began demanding money to help the fliers. Smit's policy had been that the Dutch helpers paid the fliers' expenses in the Netherlands and the Belgian helpers did likewise in Belgium. He was offended by her demand and looked for an alternative. By August 1942, he made the acquaintance of Elise Chabot and her daughter Charlotte Ambach. From then on escapees were guided to the Chabot-Ambach apartment at #4 Rue Jules Lejeune in the Brussels canton of Ixelles. Located in a seven-story apartment building overlooking the Place Charles Graux, this was the reception point for arriving fliers. From there they would be taken on to Prosper Spilliaert's fishmarket.

Chabot was Dutch but had acquired German nationality because of her marriage to a German. Ambach, although born in the Netherlands, also had German citizenship because of her father. But both women were fiercely anti-Nazi. They and Charlotte's sister, Madelon Frisque, moved to Brussels in 1934-35 because of the worsening political situation in Germany, the Chabots divorcing amicably. In 1939, during a visit to Germany, they fled back to Belgium when the Gestapo began to take too much interest in what the outspoken Mme. Chabot had been saying.

Author's note: Part II will appear in the next issue of Belgian Laces. It will include the love story of Charlotte Ambach and Ernest Van Moorleghe, the German arrests, the bombing of the fishmarket, the False Escape Line, the Phantom Train carrying 1500 Belgian political prisoners to Germany, and the fate of the people whose stories have been described. Also included will be footnotes and recommended reading.

¹⁵ File on van der Heijden family, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem.

RESEARCH HELPS:

Internet Links:

Illinois:

The Iroquois County [Illinois] Genealogy Society, web site below, includes a listing of Naturalized Citizens from the Final Intent papers on file in Iroquois County.

There web site is organized, interesting and user friendly.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilicgs/moredata/natural2.htm>

Chuck Van Den Eeden, Lombard, Illinois

West Virginia: Clarksburg Exponent Telegram: <http://www.cpubco.com/>

Search their obituaries.

Wisconsin: The Belgian-American Research Collections

Paul Theys, syeh@hotmai.com

Scope and Content: focus on the rural Walloon settlement, with a limited amount of Flemish material available.

Oral history tapes and a few narratives on such subjects as folklore, fishing, customs, foods, occupations and the Walloon language have been collected. The tapes are abstracted and a subject index is available.

The iconography collection includes photographs from the past and the present, including documentation of the architecture of the Belgian community. Houses, barns, outdoor ovens, wayside shrines, and log buildings have been photographed and supporting information gathered. Additional photo topics include families, celebrations and communities.

Documentation of the Walloon language is available through oral history tapes, dictionaries, grammars, lexicons and serials.

Digital Collection

In an effort to make this unique historical and cultural collection more accessible, a project was undertaken to digitize components of the materials. The photographs; oral history tapes and abstracts; and select publications from the Belgian American Resource Collection have been scanned. As time permits and technology changes, additional materials will be made available digitally.

<http://webcat.library.wisc.edu:3200/BelgAmrCol/>

Belgium:

<http://users.skynet.be/sky36021/lodelinsart.htm>

Site in French; includes map of Lodelinsart, its history and other interesting facts with pictures.

<http://web.wanadoo.be/r.labille/>

Searchable database of the Parish registers of RACHECOURT (Belgium) 1649-1786

Rachecourt is a locality in the South-Eastern part of the Belgian Luxemburg Province, district of Arlon, canton of Messancy, town of Aubange.

LABILLE René , 17, Avenue du Bois d'Arlon - B.6700 ARLON (Belgique)

e-mail :rlabille@wanadoo.be

<http://www.aghb.org/>

Association Généalogique du Hainaut Belge: with a searchable database of surnames.

Just type the first 3 letters of a name or place and watch the list of return hits grow before your eyes. Covers Charleroi, Roucour, Paturages, and many others, with link to the author of the extraction for further information.

You will also find the table of contents of the newsletter "Bulletin Généalogique du Hainaut Belge" which we receive in exchange for "Belgian Laces" as a sign of co-operation between our societies.

2002 articles were:

The book of chimneys in Binche in 1715, A. GRAUX

List of those confirmed in Wihéries at the Crespin Abbey in 1665, T.JOSPIN

Tournai - St.-Jacques Parish – Marriage Publications, D. DESQUEPER

Families of Brasménil in 1747, in 1769, R.BULION

CANIVEZ-GODRIE Ancestors

Inscription Register for the National militia in Piéton 1817-1840, A.TAMINIAUX

Inhabitants of Leuze in 1673, J.DAMIEN

Marriages in Hertain 1891-1900, Y.MICHEL

Funeral announcements kept in Mons-Borinage-Centre (fardes 15-18)

Surnames of those christened and married under the old regime: Gilly 1662-1803, E. ADNET

They came from Hainaut and Flandres, S. VALLETTE

Records made before JB. DE CLERCQ notaire in Renaix 1747-1774, D. DESQUEPER

Descendance SOTTIAUX-YERNAUX, Abbé J.LAMBERT
Records made before Gilles ANSSEAU, notaire in Saint-Ghislain: 1706, D.DUPREZ
BULTOT-LELEU Ancestors, M. BULTOT
Population of Thieulain in 1673, J.DAMIEN
Surnames of those christened and married under the old regime: Heppignies 1741-1803, G. VANDERICK
Population of Wiers and Tourpes in 1673, J.DAMIEN (+)
Surnames of those christened and married under the old regime: Morlanwelz 1644-1803, A. BURGEON
Quaregnon - Accounts 1787-1789, E. HUART
GERARD-DELANNOY Ancestors: Generations 1-8, L.GERARD
Records made by the vicars of Gosselies (pt 5), G.VANDERICK

Especially for Canadian Researchers



<http://www.ingeneas.com/ingeneas/index.html>

The inGeneas Database contains passenger list records for immigrants arriving at Canadian ports between 1748 and 1873. For the most part, these records have been extracted from microfilm of the original manifests held at several archives and libraries.

For each record produced by the search above, there is a description indicating the port/country of embarkation and disembarkation (whenever available) and what information the document in which the record appears typically contains. In general, all passenger records in this database contain place of embarkation and disembarkation, the name of the vessel and at least an approximate date.

The specific information contained on passenger manifests varies widely. In some cases, the ship's purser efficiently recorded the name, age, occupation, former place of residence, religion and ethnic origin of each passenger. In other cases, only the basic information about the head of the family was recorded with the remaining family members recorded only by tally (as in 2 women, 4 children). In any case, the record description will tell you what kind of additional information you can expect for a given record.

The inGenaes Database contains records from a variety of immigration records (other than passenger lists) for the time period of 1748 to 1906. For the most part, these records have been extracted from microfilm of the original records held at several archives and libraries. Immigration records such as those listed below are included in our database.

- selected records from the 1901 census of Canada (those which give a year of immigration).
- selected records from various historic atlases (records relating only to those born outside of Canada)
- various government, estate, immigrant agent and other emigration/immigration records members of immigration societies
- persons desiring to emigrate to the colonies and requesting government assistance and/or a grant of land
- settlers names including the location of the land they were granted
- soldiers who had served Britain in British North America and who wished to settle there
- Loyalists coming to Ontario and Quebec from the United States
- names of sick and dying emigrants admitted to Grosse Isle hospital
- names of settlers who swore oaths to the King
- immigrants who received aid from immigrant societies to proceed inland from Quebec
- immigrants for whom employment was arranged by the government
- muster rolls of new settlements
- census and victualling records for new settlements

Please note that there are quite literally millions of Canadian passenger and immigration records. Although inGeneas is working hard to get as many records as possible online as quickly as possible, it is a long-term project. If you can't find your descendant online today, check back frequently as our database grows.

<http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~mari/genealogy/thevoyage.html>

OLD CRAFTS:

As a follow-up on the previous issue and Christopher PLANTIN.
Site created by Aimee DOZOIS, adozois@earthlink.net
<http://home.earthlink.net/~adozois/type/punch.htm>

Marie Tack's Lukkens Recipe

From Morris Victor - popsmev@msn.com

1lb. softened butter 3 cups sugar

6 cups flour 8 eggs

2 ounces whiskey (1 oz. addlt. for crispy)

Cream butter, add sugar one cup at a time, mixing well.

Add flour, one cup at a time mixing well between each

cup and scraping side of bowl. Add eggs, mixing well

after each egg. Add whiskey and mix well again. Set in

fridge over-night. Take tablespo

toward back end of Lukken iron

in center. Takes 30 seconds for each cookie. Pri
with a bit of oil before using iron the first time.

Area News:

THE WISCONSIN CORNER,

by Mary Ann DEFNET

Regular meetings of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club are suspended during the winter months. A Christmas dinner was held in December with over 100 attendees. A special guest was Mrs. Lila Mueller, a town official in Belgium, Ozaukee Co., Wisconsin. This village and several surrounding it were settled in 1844 by Belgians from Luxembourg Province and their neighbors in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Mrs. Mueller described some of the events that take place there each year.

Plans are underway for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the Belgian pioneers in northeastern Wisconsin. The Belgian Club has set the date for **October 5, 2003**. Members of the Wallonie-Wisconsin Société of Belgium expect to be with us for this event. More information will be forthcoming as plans are finalized.

WEST VIRGINIA,

By Vickie ZABEAU-BOWDEN

Upcoming meetings:

May 4: Meeting at Waldomore - 2pm

Oct. 12: Meeting at Waldomore - 2pm

Dec. 14: Meeting & Christmas gathering at Waldomore - 2pm

To and FROM:

From Jane Scheffres, jetswv@yahoo.com, 5333 Westbrook Drive, Cross Lanes WV 25313, 304-776-7212

Regional members of the Belgian American Heritage Society of West Virginia are working to create a local Belgian Heritage association in the Kanawha Valley. We are looking for citizens who have at least one Belgian ancestor...and their spouses, families and friends.

The purposes of the association will be to share our Belgian heritage and to recognize the contributions of our Belgian ancestors to our state. Belgian glassworkers who settled in South Charleston, Charleston, Dunbar, and surrounding areas are an important part of the rich history of WV. As time goes on, we are losing the generations who worked in the glass factories, and their children. We want to work together to celebrate our heritage and preserve the memories of an era gone by.

We hope to have an organizational meeting for the association sometime during the month of March. We have lots of ideas for activities that we might do together. We are also working with the city of South Charleston to plan a Belgian festival for this summer, and to find a sister city in Belgium.

The group plans to hold its meetings in South Charleston. The first few organizational meetings may be held during the evenings. After the association has been established, we can vote on when to hold our regular meetings and social events.

We also hope to host joint events with the Belgian American Heritage Society of West Virginia, which meets in Clarksburg.

If you are interested in joining us, please contact me at the e-mail address listed below (preferred), or by telephone or mail. I would like to have your response by the end of February, so that I may contact you about our meeting in March, as soon as the date is set. Please send your name, address, phone number, e-mail address, (and a bit of information about your Belgian ancestry, if you wish).

From MaryAnn DEFNET

Thanks to Louis Vandenbrande, I'm hot on the trail of an ancestor a friend has been looking for more than 12 years! I've ordered a film from Grand-Leez (also the place of my husband's ancestors!). I will be so delighted if I find the birth record. I know how much it means to my friend!

QUERIES:

BL03-2

I am looking for information about Henry BECQUÉ and his wife, Rosalia SCHOUPE. Henry was born on 10 May 1859 in Aalst, Belgium. Henry and Rosalia immigrated to Canada circa 1900.

763 - Jack Becqué, 930 Carswell Court, Elk Grove Village, Illinois U.S.A., 847-956-0294

jabjr@compuserve.com

BL03-3

My step-great-grandfather Edward LACHAPPELLE went back to Belgium after my great-grandmother died November 9th, 1907 in Vincennes, Indiana, as a will left for my great uncles Joseph and Gustave FALLEUR and my grandfather Jules FALLEUR went to Jumet, Belgium just before WWI. Everything went to the LACHAPPELLE however.

Would appreciate anything that could help me find my grandmother's gravesite. Thanks.

Larry Falleur, LandBFalleur@cs.com